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BOMBAY TUESDAY JUNE 4 1929

ONE ANNA

TORY GOVT. TO RESIGN

PREMIER BALDWIN'S DECISION.

SECRET MEETINGS AT CHEQUERS

Police Keep Off Inquisitive Callers

London June 3.
The Government has decided to resign.—Reuter

LONDON, June 3. The Ministers are reassembling in London. It is expected that Mr. Stanley Baldwin will spend most of to-day consulting prominent members of the Government before finally choosing whether to resign now or when Parliament meets, on June 25. It is believed that he favours the former course, if only because, if he accepts the Liberal offer of co-operation, a Conservative-Liberal majority of 30 would be insufficient for working purposes.

TO PIN WELSH WIZARD TO DEFINITE UNDERTAKING. On the other hand, a very large body of Conservatives demand that the Premier should at least meet Parliament and compel Mr. Lloyd George to declare whether his policy is for or against one of abstention from assisting the Government. It is argued that this will force the Liberals to pledge themselves to a definite course of action.

It is not expected that crucial Cabinet meeting will be held to-day.

SITTING ON THE FENCE. Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues are meanwhile awaiting Mr. Baldwin's decision before moving. The Liberals have adopted the same attitude.—Reuter.

SECRET MEETINGS AT CHEQUERS

LONDON, June 3. Week-end reflection of political commentators has produced a definite hardening of opinion against any course provocative of another general election in the near future, but has not yet yielded a consensus of opinion regarding probable early developments.

The police guarded the gates at Chequers to keep off inquisitive callers for Mr. Baldwin who was within discussing the problem with the Conservative Party Chairman Mr. Davidson.

A preparatory meeting of the Cabinet is being held to-day. Newspapers assert that there is a split in the Cabinet on the subject of immediate resignation, but Ministerialists are completely silent.

MR. MACDONALD'S CLAIM. Mr. Lloyd George is also "thinking things out" at Churt-Surrey, where he was visited by Lord Reading, Sir Herbert Samuel, Sir John Simon and other Liberal leaders. All are similarly silent.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, however, in an interview with the "Daily Herald" stated that Mr. Baldwin ought not to lose time in telling the country what he was going to do. He claimed that Labour was the only alternative Government. "It holds the initiative and means to keep it," Labour-Liberal COALITION.

The "Morning Post" (Conservative) foresees a Labour-Liberal coalition— all preparations for which, it says, have been carried out under a smoke-screen of mutual abuse. The newspaper says that the only consideration which would prompt Mr. Baldwin to remain in office is consideration for the Royal sick-bed. The "Daily Chronicle" (Liberal)

ral) does not see any motive for Mr. Baldwin's resignation within a month which should provide a respite in which the leaders of the three parties can discuss the situation.—Reuter.

WILL LABOUR COME INTO POWER?

NEWSPAPER FORECASTS

LONDON, June 3. Diverse counsels continue to be offered to Premier Baldwin as to what he should do in the light of the election results. Predominant assumption is that Mr. Baldwin will resign and leave it to Mr. MacDonald to face the new Parliament and in this connection several forecasts are made in press of the likely personnel of the Labour cabinet.

The striking feature of these forecasts is that all of them excepting one by the "Daily Express" are silent as to the likely occupant of the India Office.

The "Daily Express" however, mentions Lord Olivier, Charles Trevelyan is also mentioned as likely of State Secretary for India.—Free Press Beam Service.

BRITISH ELECTIONS

SIR A. PATRO PESSIMISTIC

OOTACAMUND, June 3. Interviewed by the Associated Press on the British election result Sir A. P. Patro said that from the point of view of India, we have nothing very much to rejoice in the success of the Labour Party because the pronouncements made by Labour leaders in so far as their views on Indian Labour are concerned differ little from those of the Conservatives.

We hope, however, that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will be able to fulfil promises of a lifetime and help India to attain its destiny of Dominion Status. Whatever may be the form of Government that may ultimately be evolved by Parliament, will Labour emancipate the vast agricultural population and the masses from their economic condition? On this depends the peace and prosperity of India. There is no question that Labour Government will be guided by the report of the Indian Statutory Commission no less than a Conservative Government. One fact appears to be certain and that is that they will stand for sound progress and no rash experiments.—A. P.

DR SUBBAROYAN NOT SURPRISED

OOTACAMUND, June 3. Dr. Subbaroyan, Chief Minister, said, "I am not surprised at such a big gain by Labour at the polls. I anticipated this. The defeat of the Communists shows that direct action has no support in England and that any party which is willing to work the British Parliamentary machinery will be given its chance by the electors. It is impossible at this moment to say whether a Labour Government will be in office but everything depends on the attitude of the Liberals who in many ways hold the key position."—A. P.

STUDENTS ARRESTED

For Beheading King's Bust

AN INCIDENT IN MADRID

MADRID, June 3. The Police have made fresh batch of arrests among University students on discovery that the King's bust placed in the University precincts has had its head beheaded and thrown in one of the water mains. One arrested student is reported to have made confession under police pressure implicating several others.—Free Press Beam Service.

GREEK PRESIDENT

ADMIRAL CONDOURIS EJECTED

ATHENS, June 3. Admiral Condouriotis has been re-elected President of the Republic at a joint meeting of the Senate and Chamber, receiving 259 out of 300 votes. Forty votes were cast blank.—Reuter.

EDITOR ARRESTED

ALLEGED OFFENDING ARTICLE

ALLAHABAD, June 2. A Jhansi message says Pandit Krishnagopal Sharma, Secretary, District Congress Committee and editor, "Krantikari" organ of U. P. Peasants' and Workers' Society was arrested under Section 124-A I.P.C. Trial begins on June 4th before District Magistrate. It is alleged that an offending article appeared in the paper based on Pandit Motilal Nehru's Rohatki speech and headed Swaraj or Death.—A. P.

COMMUNAL DISTURBANCE

ARRESTS

ALLAHABAD, June 2. A number of arrests, says a Mainpuri correspondent, are taking place in Deoli in Mainpuri District in connection with threatened Hindu-Muslim disturbance. Total number of arrests is reported to be over one hundred.—A. P.

POLICE SEARCH LAHORE PRESS

LAHORE, June 2.

Search of Arorban's Press for papers connected with the printing of a poster of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha this morning lasted about four hours but no papers were found. The proprietor explained that papers had been taken away on an earlier occasion by a person believed to be a policeman, by persuading his clerk. Those were the only office copies.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

MR. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR RESIGNS FROM ASSEMBLY.

MADRAS, June 3. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A., has resigned the membership of the Congress Party in the Assembly, declaring the recent decisions of the A.I. C.C. and the Working Committee have compelled him to do so. In the course of his reasons for this step he states the policy of entering the Councils and at the same time boycotting the Ministry is an incongruous programme.—Free Press.

Robber Chief's Proclamation

APPEAL TO ULEMA.

PESHAWAR, June 2.

The Peshawar Correspondent of the "Evening News" sends the following printed proclamation from Amir Habibullah addressed to the Ulema of Afghanistan has been issued:—

"In the name of Allah, the compassionate and the merciful. This servant of religion in defence of the faith and with the support of the Ulema, has cleared the polluted land of Kabul of the polluted presence of heretics and once again hoisted the standard of the Sharia of our Holy Prophet. Do you not visualise the time when the land of Kabul was more defiled than even Europe." And do you not remember how many from amongst the faithful (Mongols) were in 1336 put to death? And as Allah delivered the Israelites through Moses from the tortures of Pharaoh in the same way Afghanistan was freed from its troubles through my hands. If you would show gratitude for this kindness of Allah surely He will shower more favours upon you. O ye who water the spirit of Islam and O ye who are our religious preceptors know that in this our land of Afghanistan there are at present some members of tribes who profess to be Moslems and who are still trying to prevent people from showing their allegiance to me. Apparently they have forgotten the golden injunction of our Prophet that all believers are brothers. They have stuffed their brains with considerations of temporal relationships and they are crying themselves hoarse over the personal interests of a handful of men. They have thus darkened this enlightened land with persons who are Kaffirs and misbelievers.

"May the heart of that mean man never be happy who has sold his religion for the pleasures of this world."

"O bands of Allah and O ye protectors of our Holy Prophet! hold fast all of you to the cord of Allah. I do not through your religious negligence go astray from the path of Allah and of his prophet Mohammad, and verily Allah bears witness to what I say. I, unmindful of my own life, succeeded in punishing and putting down all rebels in the path of Sunnat and thereby exalted the word of Allah and the position of you, descendants of Allah's prophets. Now, wherever when to-day I practice and enjoin the truth follow the teachings of Islam against all objections. It is incumbent upon you to rise up united and put down all thoughts of discord and disunion among Moslems. Bind fast the bands of all Moslems with the cord of Allah which with his mercy is in my hands so that you too may be counted among the chosen ones of Allah. You should pin your faith to Allah's promise that his earth is certainly given: only his good people and you should deliver it from the usurper. My heart and soul is with you and your cause. You should not delay any more and should remain steadfast in the path which leads to success and glory in this world and the next."

AMIR HABIBULLAH

SCANDALOUS TREATMENT

Postal Employees' Grievances

PRESENT PETITION OF RIGHTS

MIDNAPORE, June 2.

Sgt. Mrinal Kanti Bose, in the course of his Presidential address at the tenth session of the Bengal and Assam Provincial Postal and R.M.S. Conference, observed how the Post Office of all branches of Public Service, came into closest contact with the people and enjoyed the confidence of the Government and the people alike. He praised the devotion to duty of all postal employees and in particular that of the mail-runners. He regretted that in the new scheme of revision of pay, these Postal employees had been very scandalously treated. Their legitimate claims are overlooked, and they should come in with a "petition of rights."

He observed how the feeling of comradeship is lacking between the high grade and the low grade Indian employees, the only cure for which, he said, is the development of Trade Unionism.

He mentioned some of the anomalous conditions existing in the service and showed how the Union was at the risk of losing its influence through causes beyond their control.

He insisted on the adoption of constructive activities such as organised Co-operative Stores, Mutual Benefit Fund, etc. He insisted on the importance of publicity being given to their activities. He suggested that an appeal should be made to Postal employees to subscribe to their own organ, the "Labour," and make it self-supporting.

He next referred to some tragedies to which Postal employees are still victims, to the difficulties they are driven to for want of sympathy from their superiors.

Concluding, he said that their grievances had their roots in the fundamental relations between the employer and the employee, and could not be remedied by a few tinkering reforms here and there. Every worker should have the yearning for freedom.

"It may not be left to us to achieve that freedom for us and our fellow-workers, but we must strive till the last moment of our life and leave the legacy of our struggle to our successors so that one day, however remote that day may be, the goal may be reached. Meanwhile, we must try to stand on our own legs, and better our condition as far as possible, by endeavouring to wrest rights that are ours from unwilling hands."

—Free Press.

FIRE IN RANGOON

12 Lakhs Damage

RANGOON, June 3. A serious fire broke out this morning at the Adamjee Haje Dawood Macha factory at Mahl-wagon, on the eastern outskirts of the town, resulting in loss estimated at about Rs. 12 lakhs. The damage is, however, covered by insurance. It is reported that the fire broke out while certain packing operations were being carried out and immediately spread to the factory building.

—A. P.

CAPE TOWN AGREEMENT AS A SCRAP OF PAPER

General Smuts Wages War on Asiatics

WOES OF REPATRIATES

JOHANNESBURG, May 15. (By Mail).

The Election campaign in South Africa is started in full swing in all the Provinces of the Union. The elections take place on 12th June. Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, when he was here, had specially appealed to the leading statesmen of South Africa, not to include the Indian question in the election issues, and it was understood at the time that several party leaders, including General Smuts, had promised him to abide by his wish. Still, to-day the South African party has made the Indian question an election issue. General Smuts, its leader, hopes to come into power, and threatens to put at naught the Indo-Union agreement to a certain extent.

WAR ON ASIATICS.

Speaking at Pretoria before a crowded meeting, he defined his Asiatic policy and said:—"In regard to Asiatics, our policy remains unaltered, and may be summarised as—no Asiatic Immigration, and repatriation as fast as possible with no chance to return." The Agreement with India concluded some years ago "leaves certain loopholes," and I hope that "changes will be introduced to make these loopholes impossible."

The South African party leaders are alluding to the Indian question at their meetings and taunting their nationalist opponents for their non-

maintenance of South Africa's first policy in signing the Indo-Union agreement.

GEN. HERTZOG KEEPS MUM. The Hertzog Party has not however made the Indian question an Election issue. The speeches of the Premier and the Minister for Finance, even in Natal, were conspicuous for the absence of any reference to the Asiatic question.

STARVATION AND DISHONOUR.

The enormous difficulties which the repatriates have to pass through in India, have come into light recently by letters from some repatriates addressed from Madras during January last and published in the "African Chronicle" of 5th April last. The South African Indian Federation has published an appeal to intending repatriates not to avail themselves of the assisted immigration scheme. It says: Repatriation means starvation, degradation, ruin and dishonour.

The last steamer which went with repatriates, carried only 124 Indians—the smallest number in any month since the Cape Town Agreement in 1927, and this might be said to be due to the efforts of the Federation.

In this connection it is pointed out that the very basis of the Indo-Union Agreement is the assisted scheme of repatriation and that the Government might take a serious view of a policy which if persisted in, might eventually stop repatriation altogether.—Free Press.

PRINCES TO MEET VICEROY BEFORE DEPARTURE

Mr. Rushbrooks Williams Hurrying from Marseilles

LORD IRWIN LEAVES FOR ENGLAND ON JUNE 29

LONDON, June 3. Mr. Rushbrook Williams sails for Bombay from Marseilles on board the "Naldara" on June 8 in response to a cable from the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes. There will be informal meetings of the Ministers of Indian States at Bombay on June 20 and 21, meetings with the Chancellor and the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes on June 22 and 23, informal meeting of the Chamber of Princes on June 24, 25, 26 and 27, and informal conference of the Princes with the Viceroy at Poona on June 28.

The Viceroy leaves for England on June 29.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD SCHOOLS TO BE BOYCOTTED

Students and Guardians Protest Against Increase of Fees

AHMEDABAD, June 3. At a public meeting of students and guardians held last night a resolution was passed favouring the boycott of those secondary schools which have increased their fees, if by noon on Tuesday they do not withdraw their increase in fees. An amendment extending the time limit till Wednesday was defeated by an overwhelming majority. Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, M.L.A., who presided said that no where in the Presidency had fees been increased. It was only in Ahmedabad that an Educational Inspector was striving to increase the fees and he had succeeded in persuading three private schools to increase their fees. If this increase was allowed to stand Government would again propose increase of fees in Government Schools. A series of similar public meeting have been organised throughout the city.—A. P.



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THE WEATHER REPORT

MONSOON VIGOROUS IN WEST COAST

POONA, June 3. The Arabian Sea monsoon continues vigorous along the west coast and has extended inland in South of the Peninsula. Heavy rain has continued in Kanara and extended into Konkan and Malabar. Yesterday's depression in the Bay has moved northwards and developed into a storm with its centre this morning about a hundred miles east of Akyab. The Bay current remains strong in Burma and has extended in northeast India, north central Provinces and west United Provinces. Some heavy falls have occurred in Irrawady Division and at the mouth of the Hooghly. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, Konkan, Malabar and local in Assam, Hisar Central India East, Coorg, Madras Coast north. A few falls occurred in Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bombay Decan and Madras southeast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Diamond Island and Gwa four inches, Tavoy 3, Morgui two, Rangoon Basin one and a half, Monywa one, Sandheads four, Saugor Island three, Chittagong Burdwan Bogra Dinajpur one and a half, Cox's Bazar, Barisal, Berhampore, Purnea one, Calcutta and Jessore half, Chaibasa Naya Danka quarter, Bareilly two, Jubbulpore three quarters, Jhansi Mukteswar half, Pendra quarter, Marmaga, Cochin five, Calicut four, Ratnagiri and Mangalore three, Bombay Metara two, Trivandrum, Gopalpur one, Belgaum three quarters, Calingapatam and Kodaikanal half, Coimbatore and Coonoor quarter.

Forecast: Rainfall is likely to increase in the Arakan Division, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and extend in central parts of the country and in Decan.

Heavy rainfall warning.—Likely areas of heavy rainfall during the next forty-eight hours are: Arakan Division, South Bengal, and West coast of the Peninsula.

Earthquake report.—Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about three thousand seven hundred miles away was recorded at the Bombay seismographs at 3-18 a.m. on 3rd June.—A.P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, June 2. General Remarks.—The Arabian Sea monsoon is vigorous on the west coast and very heavy rain has fallen in Kanara. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the United Provinces, Coorg and the north Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in the east and north. Punjab and south Hyderabad. Skies are overcast in Malabar and the south Konkan, moderately to heavily clouded in the rest of the Peninsula, lightly to moderately clouded in Gujarat, the Central Provinces and the United Provinces, and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the south Punjab, Rajputana, the United Provinces, Central India and parts of Gujarat, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and Hyderabad, and locally in defect in southeast Madras. Temperatures were above normal in the Punjab. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 119 degs. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to continue to be heavy in Kanara and extend in the south of the Peninsula and the United Provinces.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Cawnpore	0.39
Mainpuri	0.41
Ratnagiri	0.51
Marmaga	6.06
Karwar	4.65
Mangalore	3.56
Calicut	1.30
Cochin	0.54
Trivandrum	0.35
Coimbatore	0.03
Cocanada	1.22
Vizagapatam	3.16

BOMBAY.

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hours. Colaba Observatory 0.01 inches. Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 0.08 inches.

(0.28 inches below normal).

St. George's Hospital Nil.

J. J. Hospital Nil.

Maximum temperature 93 degs. (3 degs. above normal).

Minimum temperature 83 degs. (4 degs. above normal).

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 3-6-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.590 inches (1.42 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.038.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.3 degrees (2.5 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.4 degrees (1.5 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86

BULLION.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, June 3.
London Ready 24 7 0
London Forward 24 7 0
China opening 2/4 13/ 2/4 19/ 2
China closing 2/4 11.
American Cent 52 1/4.
Ready 55 1/2.
Jeth opening 55 1/11; lowest 55 1/2;
closing 55 7.
Asad opening 55 5; lowest 54 1/4;
closing 55 3.
Tejmandi:—Jeth 0 15/0.
Asad 1 1/6 0.

GOLD.

June 3.
Ready 21 6 6
Jeth 21 7 0
Asad 21 7 6
Naran Manor 21 9 0
N. City 21 10 6

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 3.
The Market has ruled steady today with the following closing quotations:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13 1/2 per cwt.
Transshipment Rs. 8 1/3 per cwt.
P. B. H.
Shipment June Rs. 8 0/6 per cwt.
P. B. H.
Shipment July/Sept Rs. 7 1/3 1/6 per cwt.
P. B. H.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 7 1/3 1/6 per cwt.
P. B. H.
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 8 1/1 per cwt.
P. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13 1/4 per cwt.
Refined Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13 1/2 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

SARASWATI SANGEETHA SABHA

STAGING OF NANDANAK

The amateurs of the Saraswati Sangeetha Sabha put on boards "Nandanak" on Sunday evening at a crowded house in Dumodar Bhackersey Hall. This classic Tamil drama is of peculiar importance to us, moderns, as its plot is based on the issue of untouchability which has become the problem of problems of the present day. South India has carved the notoriety of being the home of a virulent form of untouchability and even Mahatma has in sheer despair been compelled to declare that "we have made God an untouchable." This drama deals in the first stage with "Paradise Lost" an account of the scourge of untouchability and in the last stage with "Paradise Regained" when the Brahmin sits at the feet of the Pariah as his Guru.

Nanda, the untouchable who ultimately became a saint is the hero of the play. The actor who portrayed this character did well both in songs and action. His sweet reasonableness and Miltonic faith in the divine ways of Providence broke open the citadel of orthodoxy and "die-hardism" and the scene in which this Brahmin Master falls at his feet as the true apostle of Hindu faith is the dramatic centre of the play where in emotion and tension are at the highest pitch. The actor who acted the part of the Brahmin amused the audience with his orthodox eccentricities which draw encores from the House. Both the major actors gave a commendable display of their typical powers and were recipients of warm encomium. The drama has no heroine as such, but the Brahmin's wife added to the lighter side of the domestic life by her petty vanities and silly squabbles.

The main cause of the success of the performance was the notable contribution of the minor characters. Every one of them was in best form and did the comic scenes very well. Some of their romantic songs appealed very well to the gallery. This time the Sabha seems to have drawn all the best amateurs of the South Indian Community. If all the amateur societies are centralised into one organisation, without unnecessary multiplication, the standard of the play will considerably improve and histrionic art will make rapid headway.

per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 141 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 29 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 6.

Rainfall in 24 hours 2.03 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 2.11 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 2.80 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Thunder.

Earthquake report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3,700 miles away was recorded by the Seismograph at the Colaba Observatory at 3 h. 18 min. this morning (I. S. T.).



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THE BLUE BUNGALOW. William Le Queux
THE BEETLE. Richard Blais
THE SHULAMITE. Alice & Charles Ashew
PRISONERS OF HOPE. Cecemo Hamilton
THE WAY OF AN EAGLE. Ethel M. Dell
THE ROCKS OF VALPRE. Ethel M. Dell
CHARLES REX. Ethel M. Dell

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Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
8 June	Morosa	will	11,000
15 "	Ramk	will	10,954
22 "	Mooltan	will	10,954
29 "	Rawalpindi	will	10,954
6 July	Rajputana	will	10,954
13 "	Mantua	will	10,954
20 "	Mantua	will	10,954
27 "	Kaiser-i-Hind	will	11,518
3 Aug	Rajputana	will	10,954
10 "	Mantua	will	10,954
17 "	Mantua	will	10,954
24 "	Mantua	will	10,954
31 "	Mantua	will	10,954
7 Sept.	Rajputana	will	10,954
14 "	Rajputana	will	10,954
21 "	Rajputana	will	10,954
28 "	Rajputana	will	10,954
5 Oct.	Rajputana	will	10,954
12 "	Rajputana	will	10,954
19 "	Rajputana	will	10,954
26 "	Rajputana	will	10,954
3 Nov.	Rajputana	will	10,954
10 "	Rajputana	will	10,954
17 "	Rajputana	will	10,954
24 "	Rajputana	will	10,954
1 Dec.	Rajputana	will	10,954
8 Dec.	Rajputana	will	10,954
15 Dec.	Rajputana	will	10,954
22 Dec.	Rajputana	will	10,954
29 Dec.	Rajputana	will	10,954

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

At Malacca only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

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Dateabout	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
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AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
7th June	Rajputana	10,954
14th "	Kidderpore	10,954
21st "	Naldora	10,954
28th July	Malva	10,954
4th Aug.	Narkunda	10,954
11th "	Morosa	10,954
18th "	Comoria	10,954
25th "	Mantua	10,954
1st Sept.	Malva	10,954
8th "	Mantua	10,954

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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
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Yuki Maru	5132	29 May	5 June
Fushimi Maru	11000	12 "	12 "
Tamba Maru	5845	2 June	13 "
Hakotaki Maru	10500	13 "	13 "
Penang Maru	5214	17 June	30 "
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Kashima Maru	10000	11 July	29 July

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Honolulu Maru	25th May	2nd June
Yoko Maru	27th "	4th "
Ganges Maru	10th June	18th "
Shinnoh Maru	24th "	7th July
Sumatra Maru	11th July	24th "

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Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
5th June	Karapara	8427
12th "	Baroda	8442
19th "	Ellora	8442
26th "	Vasna	8442

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R. H. PARKER, Secretary.
Bombay, 1st June, 1929. 32307

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The
Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1929.

Medical Research in India

Proposals for the establishment of a Central Medical Research Institute and for the reorganisation of the Medical Research Department in India have been, for some time past, engaging the attention of the Government of India; and yet it is surprising that, except for the meagre information given in a Government communication issued on Saturday, no attempt has been made to secure the confidence and invite the co-operation of the public, including the independent medical profession in the country, as they should have been, for the more effective establishment of such an institution, and for the proper organisation of the Medical Research Department. Government had appointed in 1927 a committee of expert investigators under the chairmanship of Sir Walter Fletcher, F.R.S., to advise them on the ways and means of creating such an institute, but, though that Committee reported over a year ago Government have not seen it fit yet to publish their report and invite

the views of the public, including the medical profession and the Universities, upon the proposals contained in it. The apathy of Government in this regard is all the more reprehensible, inasmuch as they have been reminded of the need and wisdom of this step time and again by those who take an active interest in the progress of medical education and research in this country. And though Government have not published this Report nor obtained the criticism on the proposals of that report from those competent to offer it, they have nevertheless started operations, and secured the necessary funds in the last Budget to give effect to the central recommendation of the Committee. This is evidently a manoeuvre to catch the popular representatives in the Assembly on the horns of a nasty dilemma. For they, having voted the grant, would not be quite in order to question the wisdom of putting up the Central Medical Research Institute at Dehra Dun, and, on the other hand, if competent and independent medical and scientific opinion in the country advises against Dehra Dun, the Assembly would be forced to go back, as it were on its own implied sanction. Is such manoeuvre worthy of a responsible Government? We are, however, glad to note that certain members of the Assembly having understood the situation correctly, organised a deputation during the session of the Assembly early in April and acquainted Sir Mahomed Habibullah, the Member in charge of the Department, with the grounds of their opposition to the location of the Central Institute at Dehra Dun and to other matters in connection with the Medical Research Department.

The question is complicated by the fact that, as Government now intend it, the projected Central Medical Research Institute is by no means quite the institution that the Fletcher Committee had contemplated in their recommendations. In fact, as is evident from the summary of their recommendations recently published in the communiqué from Simla, that body of experts have distinctly advised that, if all their recommendations are not treated as a comprehensive and integral whole, they would not themselves be keen on centering Medical Research Institute at Dehra Dun. Government are evidently unable to accept all the recommendations of the Fletcher Committee; but they have nevertheless thought it advisable and necessary to act upon an isolated suggestion about establishing the Central Institute at Dehra Dun. Instead of approaching the Legislative Assembly for the sanction of the requisite funds to make the necessary changes in a building now lying idle and unusable on their hands, to fit it for use as a Central Medical Research Institute, a procedure which would have led to a discussion of their policy on the floor of the House as to the location of the Institute, the reserves of the Indian Research Fund Association are going to be depleted for the purpose, to the tune of six lakhs in the immediate future and of a further sum of six lakhs later on. We cannot try as hard as we may, discover any valid reason for such an unseemly haste in the matter and for such a procedure. The reason for the suitability of Dehra Dun as the site for the institute, in the eyes of the Government of India, is, of course, not difficult to seek; since it is already the place where they have housed some of their pet new creations for the scientific, technical or military training of the youth of India. Perhaps they think it a merit in collecting all sorts of institutes at Dehra Dun. Dehra Dun is a nice, cool station, affording to the presumably European staff to be engaged for such investigations a perpetual holiday there and on the adjacent hills, which, thanks to the recently constructed excellent motor road, are now within an easy daily morning and evening drives of Dehra Dun. The existence of a number of technical institutes at the latter place will not in any way help the proposed Central Medical Research

Institute to obtain team work; for the latter will need a degree of efficient co-operation, which only a hospital centre of population like Calcutta or Bombay can afford. The piecemeal manner in which Government propose to act will not achieve the end in view or fulfil the requirements of an efficient research institution as laid down by their own expert committee of advisers. Calcutta, moreover, has been already selected for the Public Health Institute founded with the help of the Rockefeller grant; and all the money Government can at present spare would be very well employed to make the new institute a success as desired by the founders. Why, then, this hurry?

The problem of the finance and governance of such an institution, when set up, present another set of considerations, not at all in favour of the project now taken in hand by Government. Unless they associate, in the government of this institution, an adequate number of the representatives of the independent medical profession and non-official educational institutions working in this field, we see no chance of the project proving a success. Government having not yet decided upon the governing body for this as well as for the Indian Research Fund Association, it will, perhaps, not be too late for them to consider suggestions in this direction of a more definite form than we can possibly put forward at this stage. As regards finance and personnel, we consider it inadvisable to cripple the already limited resources of the Research Fund Association, by voting a large grant from its reserve fund, to the extent of a third of the reserves!—for bringing about structural alterations in the Chandbag building at Dehra Dun to make it usable for the Research Institute. If the governing body of the Indian Research Fund, which consists almost entirely of officials, had any non-official representative of the independent medical profession and of the Central Legislature on it, such a criminal waste of reserve funds, interest from which supports many important research inquiries in the country, every year, would not have been allowed to be perpetrated. We are led to believe that with a view to push forward their pet scheme of making Dehra Dun the Mecca of all activities under the control of the Government of India, no matter whether it suits the needs of any particular scientific institute or not, this dubious method of utilising the reserve funds of the Indian Research Fund Association was hit upon to avoid a debate in the Assembly as would have been otherwise the case, had Government approached it for the requisite grant to enable structural alterations being made in the Chandbag building. If the Central Medical Research Institute is worth starting, it is worth starting well, or not at all, and for our part, we cannot conscientiously consent to measures, which may very likely impair the utility of an organisation, like the Indian Research Fund Association already functioning, without satisfactorily helping another, sought to be benefited at its expense.

We are glad to note that the premier medical association in the country, the Bombay Medical Union, has taken a lead in the matter and addressed Government a strong protest in this connection. The Andhra Medical Conference, which held its annual session last month at Ellore, also passed resolutions protesting against the action of Government in trying to locate the Central Medical Institute at an out of the way place like Dehra Dun, which, as the Bombay Medical Union says in its dignified representation on the subject, "would be an unheard of thing in any other civilised country." We are also glad that the opposition of the medical profession to the proposed location of the Central Medical Research Institute is gathering strength and that the Medical Association at Nagpur has also addressed a representation to Government in the matter. We learn with pleasure from the representation of the Bombay Medical Union that in their

protest against the location of the Institute at Dehra Dun, they have also the sympathy of the several members of The Indian Medical Service. The whole question of the Medical Research organization, the system of making appointments therein, the reservation of posts for I.M.S. Officers on its cadre, the grades of salaries, need to be thoroughly discussed on the floor of the Assembly. But the most important question at the present moment is the location of the Institute; and with the experience of the Tata Science Institute at Bangalore we do not hesitate in saying that it will be an evil day for medical research in the country, if the Central Medical Research Institute comes to be definitely located at Dehra Dun.

The Monopolists

If a fresh argument were needed for the abolition of titles in India, it is provided by the latest Honours' List. Whatever the original object of the Honours, with few exceptions, they have generally been exploited by the bureaucracy in India to augment its own prestige. Rarely, has real merit been recognised and the distribution of honours, like charity in this country, is so indiscriminate that, in the eyes of the public, the titles have lost what little value they possessed before. If there is any method in their distribution, it consists in the unbalanced manner in which the bureaucrats and their hangers-on monopolise them. Take the latest list. There are four K.C.S.I.'s. Of these one is a Kathiawar ruling Prince and three are officials. There are four C.S.I.'s, all officials. There are four K.C.I.E.'s, all officials. There are twenty-two C.I.E.'s; all except two are officials, and even of the two one is a Government pleader. Of the fourteen Knights, 10 are officials, one a journalist, Reuter's agent, with the Government of India, another a member of the Butler Committee and Mr. Jadunath Sarkar and Prof. C. V. Raman. The majority of the Indian intelligentsia do not want titles. But even among the minority who care for them there are ten times more numerous individuals who deserve these honours better than the officials on whom, as a result of the working of that process of mutual admiration which the bureaucracy has perfected throughout these years, they have been thrust. There is no justification, for instance, for Mr. Crenar to become a K.C.S.I. except that his other colleagues have already got titles. There are a dozen Indians, earning far titles, who should have obtained that distinction earlier than the Home Member who has committed a record number of political blunders during his brief career as Leader of the Assembly and member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

A Natural Selection

In appointing Sir Umar Hayat Khan as a member of the India Council the Secretary of State has chosen a man after his own heart and one whose political reputation conforms remarkably to that of the Council. The Knight of Tiwana has done good work in the Army and has much enlivened the proceedings of the Council of State. He is loyal to the core to the British bureaucracy and a fair representative of a section of the Muslim community. But unfortunately between him and Nationalist India yawns a very wide gulf. He will no doubt make himself servicable to the Secretary of State, though only so long as the present regime and the India Council itself last. But that cannot be very long, as the Council will be the first to melt in the pot. Though not ill-qualified for his present post, Sir Umar Hayat Khan would have done better to leave politics alone. He is first, foremost and last a keen soldier. We have no doubt that when India is free and has her own Army, he will serve her right loyally.

INDIA: A NATION.

RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES NOT A FORMIDABLE BAR

(BY S. M. RAHMAN, M.L.C., AKOLA.)

The multiplicity of communities and creeds in this country has always been regarded as an insurmountable obstacle in India's political progress. The dominant part that Nationalism has played in the politics of Europe during the past one century and the emphasis, which modern political thinkers have placed on Nationality have led the few friends and the many foes of India's political aspirations to look upon the evolution of Indian Nationality—a dim and distant possibility, according to them—as a condition precedent to the attainment of Swaraj. It cannot be denied that the conception of the Nation has been one of the latest-born and the most supreme conceptions of Western civilization. Although the theory of it only began to be expounded in the nineteenth century yet it has to-day, become one of the axiomatic truths of political thought. It is now regarded as the surest foundation for the organisation of the modern State. But like all the other conceptions, which have been brought into being by the impact of Western ideas upon the conservatism of India, it has been exaggerated out of all proportion to its true effect on the formative processes of the State. It is, therefore, necessary for clear thinking to apprehend its exact meaning without, on the one hand, minimising its significance and on the other, overrating its importance.

COMMON CHARACTERISTIC.

The terms "Nationality" and "Nation" have not yet been brought within the limits of a clear and concise definition, in spite of persistent efforts of some

of the profoundest political thinkers of England owing to the derivation of both these English words from the same root "natus." The confusion has become all the more confounding, because there happens to be a German word "Nation," which is not identical in meaning with the same word in English and means Nationality. For the purposes of this article it would suffice to state that, while the English word "Nation" has a political significance, the word "Nationality" has an ethnic meaning attached to it.

The question arises, whether a Nation, or its constitutional manifestation, the State, can be evolved without a common Nationality. The fundamental prerequisite of Nationality is the community of race with its concomitant the community of language. No Nationality can exist, without this common characteristic. The English, the French, and the other numerous Nationalities of the civilized world have sprung up from racial unity. There are some remarkable instances in the history of civilization which go to show that a common language has proved to be a stronger adhesive force and a more tenacious medium than the community of race in the growth and development of Nationality. Men belonging to different and distinct ethnic stocks have been fused into one Nationality because of their adoption of a common speech or the growth of a common language out of diverse tongues. But these exceptions do not derogate from the unparalleled importance of racial affinity, as the principal foundation (Continued on page 5.)

Notes of the Day

Saviour of China.

China is discriminating in honouring her dead. It is said that the obsequies to the greatest Chinese Emperors were surpassed by those to Dr. Sun Yat Sen whose embalmed remains were buried the other day in a million-dollar mausoleum. The demonstration is natural for Dr. Sun is truly the "Saviour of China". Much of the reverence paid to Kings and Emperors is due to convention and sometimes to a vague sense of fear. China's love for Dr. Sun's memory cannot but be spontaneous. Nationalist China will not be content with mere demonstrations but will continue to fulfil the message of freedom and democracy she learnt from him. She has fought her way to her own freedom. But that freedom cannot be complete till she with her neighbours wins the freedom of the East from the domination of the West.

Superfluous and Costly.

In the course of an interview with Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner for Railways, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, did well to discuss the present position of the Kalyan Power House Scheme. Mr. Tairsee pointed out that the new scheme was quite superfluous as the Tata Hydro-electric Power Company was in a position to supply as much electricity as the G.I.P. Railway required at a rate appreciably lower rate than that estimated by Government according to their Kalyan scheme. It now appears that the latter rate, which was .665 anna per unit as against .633 quoted by the Tatas, has had to be revised and further increased to .695 anna. Simultaneously the total cost of the scheme, originally estimated to be 97 lakhs

has already mounted up to about 127 lakhs and the G.I.P. Railway authorities now think that it would go higher up still to 132 lakhs. Mr. Rau may possibly right in saying that now that the scheme is nearing completion, it is not businesslike to stop it at this stage. It may be that Government must make the best of a bad job. But the all too familiar policy of launching superfluous schemes with crude estimates and then pursuing them at heavy cost because they are more or less settled facts needs certainly to be curbed.

The Contrast.

Mr. D. D. Gilder, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Temperance Council, writes to us contrasting the professed Prohibition policy of Government and their actual practice. He recalls a forty year old despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State wherein they say: "No genuine expression of public opinion should be ignored in deciding whether a liquor license shall be given or not and particularly in determining the location of a shop." Whether in the "pre-Reforms days" this policy was honestly followed or not, in recent times public opinion is not only not respected but is openly flouted. Mr. Gilder cites an example which is quite typical. In April 1923 the Bombay Excise Department decided to transfer a local country liquor shop to a place very near the Victoria Gardens. The residents of the locality including two Justices of the Peace, an Hon. Magistrate and a member of the Corporation protested to the Collector against the transfer. The shop was never-the-less transferred, the collector did not care to send a reply to the residents and thus in violation of Government rules deprived them of a right to appeal.

The Prohibition Minister.

This was bad enough. But the Excise Minister, Mr. B. V. Jadhav,

LESSON OF BARDOLI:

SATYAGRAH THE ONLY WAY

(BY C. R. SHROFF, M.L.C.)

Sardar Vallabhbhai and his colleagues in Bardoli at last came out successful in their long and righteous struggle with the Government. Most of the credit goes to the tenacity and sufferings of the Bardoli people who fought bravely and boldly. It is a unique success that is achieved by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in vindicating the right and just cause of the Bardoli people and in putting a stop to the traditional, perilous and high-handed land revenue policy of the Bombay Government.

HIGH-HANDED REVENUE POLICY.

The Revision Survey Settlement was made by Mr. Jayakar—the Assistant Survey Settlement Officer. Not only was it not properly done but on the contrary it was based on wrong information. The people of Bardoli knew this and, therefore, in order to place their just grievances before the Government and the public, they—the helpless and poverty-stricken peasants of Bardoli—ran up to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel—a man of action—and requested him to stretch his helping hand to save them from the grievous situation. Sardar Vallabhbhai organised the peasants and prepared himself to fight to a finish with the Government. The peasants of Bardoli gathered their forces under the glorious banner of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and gave such a brave fight to the Government that the latter had to yield to their demands. A committee for re-investigation was appointed and its report is just out, recommending an increase of 6 per cent. or so. It does not matter whether the increase is 6 per cent. or 4 per cent. The question is of principle and policy. The Bardoli Inquiry Committee and its report as a direct and evident proof of how the land revenue policy of the Bombay Government is unjust and high-handed. The people of Bardoli because they were well-organised and determined could bring this high-handed policy of the Government, and the injustice done to them to the notice of the public.

FOLLOW BARDOLI.

The proposed increase in other Talukas also is equally unjust; but because the people of these are not so well-organised as the Bardoli people and have not got a powerful leader like the Sardar, they cannot adopt the same measure of Satyagrah which was adopted by the people of Bardoli. But the Government should not take an undue advantage of this draw-back and exact the increased land revenue as it is unjust and unfair. Unless and until the people are organised and prepared to fight for their cause, which they know to be righteous and just, it is not possible and practicable to expect the Government to concede their just and legitimate demands. The first and foremost lesson they are to learn from the Bardoli incident is this that when they know that injustice is being done to them they must organise themselves, become bold and brave, be prepared to sacrifice even their life and follow their leader in whom they have reposed their full confidence with military discipline, as was done by the people of Bardoli with success.

went to the length of remarking that "the public protests were found to be unreasonable and appeared to have been largely instigated by the old licensee," as if the J.P.'s and other respectable men who had protested would allow themselves to be put up by "the old licensee." Later on, however, when the Bombay Temperance Council moved in the matter, the Minister, it seems, saw his error and informed the Council that the licensee had been asked to try to secure the old shop premises. Mr. Gilder now writes to us: "This was eleven months ago and the shop is still there!" Probably the locality is a source of good profit both to the liquor vendor and the liquor suppliers.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN JAILS

"Amenities" for Europeans

U. P. ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT

ALLAHABAD, May 30. A committee composed of Pandit Jagat Narain, Hafiz Hidayat Husain and Sir Louis Stuart was appointed in June last year to inquire and report on the jail administration in U. P. Members do not agree on the question of special treatment to prisoners.

The following are extracts from the report of Pandit Jagat Narain and Hafiz Hidayat Husain on the treatment of prisoners:

"How to treat different classes of prisoners, European and Eurasian, political and better class, is a question which cannot be easily answered. Having regard to the conditions prevailing in India a just and fair solution of the problem is very difficult. We believe that any solution proposed by us without paying due regard to Indian sentiment will be unacceptable and unsatisfactory."

SELF-RESPECT QUESTION. "No self-respecting Indian can agree to any differential or special treatment being meted out to anyone in Indian jails on the ground of his race, creed or colour and if he finds such treatment is sanctioned by the Government then it is his duty to raise his voice in protest. Special treatment is accorded to European prisoners which extends to diet, clothing and accommodation."

"The question naturally arises why this differential treatment is meted out to Europeans only. In discussing this question in his note Sir Louis Stuart has remarked:

"That this differentiation is rightly justified by the fact that the diet of an Indian prisoner would disagree with the health of an European prisoner and that a diminution below certain point in the amenities of life granted to him will operate too harshly on him."

DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

"We are sorry to say that we cannot agree with this opinion and have come to the conclusion that this differential treatment is based on the ground of race, creed and colour. We are prepared to accept this argument as sound provided its application be extended to Indian prisoners who belong to the educated and upper classes of Indian society. We wish to make it clear that we in no way directly or indirectly desire that any privileges enjoyed by European prisoners should be taken away from them provided that same privileges, be also extended to Indian prisoners. But if the lot of Indian prisoners similarly situated better educated, occupying a higher social status and used to a higher standard of living cannot be improved then surely this differential treatment will not and cannot be tolerated by the Indian public opinion."

TWO ALTERNATIVES.

"There are only two alternatives open to Government either to treat all alike or to give differential treatment in Indians whom we have called better class prisoners. It is open to Government to decide which of these alternatives to choose. Regarding the disparity of rations issued, we were informed that scale No. 1 is meant for those Europeans who are 120 lbs. or more in weight, and a European requires more food because he is heavier in weight. In reply to this we maintain that at least 50 per cent. of the Indian prisoners will weigh 1 man and 20 seers, i.e., 120 lbs., and if the issue of diet is to be regulated by consideration of weight—we do not contend that it should not be so then the complaint of some of the Indian prisoners that they are underfed is fully justified."

"GREATEST UNFAIRNESS."

"Although the clothing given to European prisoners is not very good it is not degrading. But that issued to Indians is wholly insufficient. The question remains why an educated Indian or a better class prisoner should be compelled to wear 'jungs' all the year round and not a European who is more used to wear shorts outside the jail. But the greatest unfairness and injustice is done in the issue of blankets. A European prisoner sleeps inside his cell. During the winter months he is protected from cold winds, whilst the vast majority of Indian prisoners sleep in an Association Barracks which is open from all sides. Notwithstanding this a European prisoner gets three blankets and the other gets only two, one of which is always an old one."

RACE, CREED AND COLOUR.

"The only inference that can be drawn from the facts stated above is, that this differential treatment has for its basis considerations of race, creed and colour. We believe that if Europeans be treated in our jails in the way in which Indians are treated there will be such a tremendous agitation in Europe and elsewhere that the Government will be compelled to change its way. Even the highest in the land is

treated in a different way from the European prisoners."

RECOMMENDATIONS.

About 75 per cent. of our jail population consists of labourers and agriculturists and that their diet clothing and accommodation is not satisfactory and should be improved."

Europeans and Eurasians should not be deprived of the diet, clothing and accommodation allowed to them under the present rules provided Indians of equal status and equal criminality receive the same favoured treatment."

Conditions of society in India are such that differential treatment of better class prisoners is permissible. Having regard to differences in race, creed and habits minor differences in the details of diet and clothing should be allowed."

The standard of living to which a better class prisoner was used should be considered regarding his diet clothes and accommodation because diminution below a certain point in the amenities of life granted to a person used to a better standard of living operates very harshly upon him."

There should be an appreciable difference in the treatment of those who are guilty of an offence involving moral turpitude and those who are not guilty of an offence involving moral turpitude."

Those whose guilt does not involve moral degradation (both Europeans and Indians, political and non-political) should be centralized if possible at one place preferably Dehra Dun."

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

As we recommend that all those offenders whose offence does not involve moral turpitude and whose social status and mode of living is different from the rest of our jail population should receive special treatment and as we believe a majority of political prisoners, defined by us will be covered by our general recommendations, it is not necessary for us to make any recommendations in favour of political prisoners as such. In our opinion they will come under the heading of better class prisoners."

CHAIRMAN'S NOTE.

The Chairman in a separate note says:

"I am in accord with some of the conclusions at which Pandit Jagat Narain and Hafiz Hidayat Husain have arrived and I consider that there should be differentiation of treatment in the case of certain Indian convicts whose former manner of life has been such as to render jail conditions peculiarly unpleasant to them. But the remedy which I wish to see applied is not the remedy which other members would apply. They are ready to leave the treatment of European and Anglo-Indian convicts as it is at present provided that certain concessions are made to certain classes of Indian convicts. They would, however give exactly the same treatment to European and Anglo-Indian convicts as is given to Indian convicts if those concessions are not made."

NO RACE QUESTIONS.

"I am not in favour of treating European convicts in the same manner as the ordinary Indian convicts is treated in any circumstances. I am strongly opposed to any European convict being given Indian clothes and the diet of chapatis, dal and vegetables which forms the diet of the ordinary Indian convict. I do not base my views upon any racial distinction. I have always held the view that punishments to be inflicted upon Europeans who commit offences should be no less than the punishments inflicted upon Indians who commit the same offences and I defend differential treatment of Europeans not because they are Europeans, but on what I believe to be a fact that their health would suffer unfairly if this differentiation of treatment were not made. I am strongly opposed to a differential treatment of a man who has committed a crime involving moral turpitude because he belongs to the upper class and would give it only upon a consideration of his health. Where a member of the upper classes has committed a crime which in itself has degraded him to lower than the level of a working man there should be no differentiation, but where a crime is not of that character I am ready to accept certain differentiation based upon the habit of living which will be determined on the nature of the crime and previous habits of the criminal."

PALGHAR AGRICULTURISTS' CONFERENCE

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AGAINST ENHANCEMENT OF REVENUE

(From A Correspondent.)

PALGHAR, June 3. The Conference of the Agriculturists and Khatadars of Palghar Taluka in Thana District was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar near the railway station.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee in his speech proved how the Settlement Officers' Report was wrong and how the enhancement in the Taluka was absolutely unjustified.

The President pointed out the several mischievous aspects of the Land Revenue Code and the Government policy of land revenue praised the victory won by Sardar Vallabhbhai's lead and asked the people to organise in view of the struggle ahead.

RESOLUTIONS.

Several resolutions were passed (1) congratulating Sardar Vallabhbhai and his comrades, (2) asking Government to amend the Land Revenue Code in accordance with the Joint Parliamentary Committee's recommendations and Bombay Council resolutions, (3) suspending recovery of enhanced land revenue till then and repaying back to the ryot the recovered assessment enhanced during the last ten years, (4) demanding an independent popular Committee to re-inquire into the Settlement Officer's Report of the Palghar Taluka, (5) congratulating and sympathizing with the people of Bassein, Deogad and Baglan who are carrying on an agitation against enhanced land revenue and finally (6) authorizing the Palghar Taluka Dhara-wadh Pratibandhak Mandal to undertake measures on the lines of Bardoli to resist enhancement.

Speeches on these resolutions were delivered by Messrs. Mahadeobhai Desai, Baburao Gokhale, C. V. Divakar, C. R. Shroff, Govindrao Vartak, D. N. Wandekar, Deoji Patil, Vaman Patil and many Khatadars of the Taluka. The Conference was over after thanking and garlanding the President propaganda in villages is contemplated by Mr. C. R. Shroff and others of the Mandal. There is great enthusiasm among the agriculturists and it is hoped that Palghar may be changed into Bardoli if continuous propaganda as carried on by the local workers under the guidance of the Maharashtra leaders.

PASSING POOR ON £5,000!

BY GERALD GOULD.

"There is much misery and grinding poverty behind the lace-curtains of Kensington and Bayswater."

So I read in an anti-Socialist newspaper. Well it is true that poverty knows no geographical limitations. Poverty, under the hazards and inequities of Capitalism, crops up all over the place. But the writer of the sentence I have quoted is not thinking geographically.

He is not thinking of particular back-streets in Bayswater, or corners in Kensington. He is thinking as he himself expressly explains, in terms of class. He is not deploring the fate of the petty poor, whether in Kensington or Bayswater or anywhere else.

"I am thinking," he says, "of that huge indeterminate class whose incomes, inherited or acquired, range £500 to £5,000 a year."

STRANGE MINDS.

"What a strange mentality it is that can find 'poverty' to pity in the lot of rich people with £5,000 a year, in a country where there are families living on less than a pound a week!"

But it is not, alas, an isolated mentality! The utterer of this odd way may fairly claim to be, in a sense, "representative." He is a distinguished publicist, whose writing on politics are given prominence in the anti-Socialist Press. He stands, quite openly and without any sort of shame or duplicity, for a common but staggering attitude.

He really does appear to believe that it is worse for the rich man with £5,000 a year, (roughly £100 a "week") to have his big income heavily curtailed by taxation, than it is for the poor man with thirty or forty "shillings" a week to struggle along on those exiguous sums!

THE TWO RACES.

"How can any sane human being hold such a belief? Only, as far as I can see, on one supposition—and that is that there really exist two races of mankind: the rich, who are entitled to be rich, and the poor, who ought to be content to be poor!"

Few Tories or Liberals have their courage of the particular writer with whom I am dealing. Few would put his point as directly as he puts it. But that is what most Tories and Liberals tacitly or unconsciously assume. They oppose the Socialist programme, which is

THE DERBY

Latest Betting

LONDON, June 3.

Following was the call-over on Derby at Victoria Club to-day:

Fifteen to two against Mr. Jinks, taken and offered;

Eight to one against Cragadour offered seventeen to two taken;

Seventeen to two against Hunters Moon taken and offered;

Nineteen to two against Kope offered ten to one taken.

Hundred to eight against Gay-day taken and offered.

Hundred to six against Walter Gay offered.

Twenty-five to one against Le Voleur taken and offered.

Twenty-five to one against Reeds-mouth offered.

Thirty-three to one against Trigo taken and offered;

Thirty-three to one against Osiris offered forty to one taken.

Thirty-three to one against Posterity taken and offered.

Thirty-three to one against Rattlin the Reeler offered;

Thirty-three to one against Relector offered forty to one taken.

Forty to one against Montclair, Horus and Barbizon offered fifty to one taken.

Forty to one against Brienz offered fifty to one taken.

Forty to one against P D Q and Tom Peartree offered.

Fifty to one against Engarde taken and offered.

Fifty to one against Bosworth and Cavendo offered sixty-six to one taken.

Fifty to one against Leonard offered.

Fifty to one against N P B taken and offered.

Sixty-six to one against Gold-on Rain taken and offered.

Sixty-six to one against Robert Aristotle and the Carthaginian offered.

Hundred to one against Empire Builder and Grand Prince offered.—Reuter.

HORSES SCRATCHED.

LONDON, June 3. The Macnab and Engelberg were scratched from Derby at nine this morning.—Reuter.

MUSLIMS AND CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

MEETING OF CO-OPERATORS AT MALEGAON

(From a Correspondent.)

MALEGAON, June 1. The sixth annual meeting of the representatives of co-operative societies in Nandgaon and Malegaon Talukas (Dt. Nasik) financed by the Malegaon Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank was held on Saturday at 5 p.m. in the Municipal Hall, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", presiding.

About 300 persons representing more than 25 societies and the local gentry including the leading Muslims of the place, were present and the meeting hall was fully crowded. Among those present were Rao Bahadur L. V. Pophale, Mr. R. G. Kashkar, President of the Municipality, Khan Saheb G. A. D. Wasif, M.L.C., District Hon. Organiser, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Managing Director of the Provincial Bank, Mr. W. D. Salunkhe, Senior Inspector of Jalgaon District Cooperative Bank and Mr. R. M. Jedin, Auditor of Cooperative Societies.

ANNUAL REPORT. Mr. Gaitonde, Inspector of the Branch, presented the sixth annual report of the Branch for the year 1928-29 which was unanimously adopted.

The report dealt with the various activities of the Branch indicating the progress made by the Branch both in its lending and deposit business and organisation and propaganda work, and the measure of popularity and confidence enjoyed by the Branch from the local people and the agriculturists in the two talukas served by the Branch.

The report of the Advisory Committee was also read and adopted. The revised by-laws of the Advisory Committee and its constitution together with the budget for 1929-30 were adopted. A new Advisory Committee was elected.

WANTED A NEW BRANCH. Khan Saheb Wasif proposed and Mr. Bhawu Patil of Bhangau seconded a resolution requesting the Board of Directors of the Bank to open its Branch at Manmad for the convenience of societies in Yeola and Nandgaon Talukas. The resolution was unanimously carried.

In proposing this resolution Khan Saheb Wasif stressed the necessity of this proposal and stated that by opening of a Branch at Manmad the co-operative movement in Nandgaon and Yeola would get an impetus by closer touch with the Branch and the number of societies would gradually increase. He also suggested that the Chand-wad Taluka which is financed at present by the District Bank should also be transferred to the Provincial Bank under the Manmad Branch.

The President invited suggestions and general discussions from members of societies in response to which some of the representatives proposed that the rate of interest on lendings should be lowered and that long-term loans for old debt redemption should be made available to co-operative societies liberally. There was considerable discussion on these questions in which the Managing Director of the Bank took the leading part. The members also supported the newly organised Purchase and Sale Union and promised loyal help to this institution.

ISLAM AND USURY.

The President in closing the proceedings delivered a speech in Urdu dealing with important aspects of co-operation. He congratulated the members of the Societies, the officers of the Branch of the Bank, and Mr. Wasif on the successful working of the Branch. The confidence which the Branch had won by its work was, he said, proved by the resolution passed at the meeting requesting the opening of another branch at Manmad. He congratulated them on the success of their agricultural produce purchase and sale society and trusted that it would not be long before not only all cotton gins and presses would be owned by the society but that the latter would be able to own and work spinning and weaving mills so as to make the people self-reliant as regards the supply of cloth.

Mr. Brelvi regretted that Muslims had not yet realised the importance of the Co-operative movement and taken their due share in its expansion and development. On enquiry by Muslims of the place did not join co-operative societies was that they did not like to take interest which was said, forbidden by their religion. Mr. Brelvi said that in this matter the Muslims of the place laboured under a misapprehension. The question of interest did not arise. He did not know of any Muslim merchant who refused to enjoy the profits on his commercial and trade dealings. The interest which, accrued as a result of the working of a co-operative society or Bank was in the nature of legitimate profit from a trade or commercial undertaking. The interest which they were forbidden to take was not all interest but usury, the

NO ROOM FOR OUTSIDERS IN COMMISSIONS

Maharashtra Chamber and Whitley Commission

The Secretary of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has addressed the following letter to the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour regarding the Whitley Commission:

I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to address you as under on the above subject.

The Committee note with regret that Government did not appoint a suitable Indian gentleman to be the Chairman of the Commission and that they had to import one from England. The Committee have nothing to say against Mr. Whitley personally. They are aware that the Rt. Hon. Mr. J. H. Whitley is a distinguished English gentleman with knowledge of particular aspects of labour conditions in England. But labour conditions as they obtain in this country are widely different from those prevalent in England and hence one who is conversant with the labour conditions here would have been a far more suitable choice. The Committee believe that Government would have been able to find out such a gentleman had they intended.

Another defect from which the Commission suffers is that it does not contain an Indian majority.

illegitimate gain of a rapacious money-lender who took mean advantage of a man in difficulties. If they carefully studied the teachings of Islam they would realise that their great beauty was that they accorded with the progressive requirements of every age. The co-operative movement was one of the great world movements intended to secure the removal of the injustices and inequalities from which the majority of men and women in all countries suffered. It sought to substitute democratic control of economic life for the present unjust capitalist system. As such it was fully in accord with the teaching of Islam what preached equality and brotherhood of men. Mr. Brelvi, therefore, appealed to the Muslims of Malegaon to join, hands with other communities in furthering the co-operative movement in which, he said, lay the germs of Hindu-Muslim unity, in fact unity of all communities and creeds which was essential for the political, economic and industrial progress of the country, and especially for the uplift agriculturists, who were its backbone.

After a vote of thanks to the president and "panaspart", the proceedings terminated. The party then partook of light refreshments at the Bank where again there was informal talk with the representatives of societies and discussion on several problems of co-operation. Mr. Brelvi also visited some of the Momin's quarters and saw the working of the hand-loom industry.

O. M. FOR JOHN GALS-WORTHY AND ROBERT HRIDGES

(Continued from page 12.)

Ernest Dwyer, A.O.C.; Rissaladar Karim Bux, A.S.C.; Subadar Shaikh Abdulla, Madras Sappers; Lt. Ronald Hurdall and Lt. Muirhead, Iraq; Arthur Henry Pitts, General Staff Branch India; Ernest Wilson, General Staff Branch, India and Major William Weston, Quartermasters Branch India.

Commander of British Empire Order:—Nicholas White, Punjab and Lt.-Col. John William Watson, Ajmer.

Officers of British Empire Order:—Major Henry William Cummine Robson, Hyderabad; Major Jamshedji Duggan, Bombay; James William Septimus Inglis, Government of India; Foreign and Political Department; L.W. H.D. Best, late of British Legation, Kabul; Piedad Felician Mathias, Madras; Sheikh Mahbul Ali, late of British Legation, Kabul; Bomonji Ratanji Bomonji Saharanpur and Pandit Jawal Parshad, Lahore.

Members of British Empire Order:—Arthur Hailes Mee, Mysurbhanj; Miss Gladys Elizabeth Littlewood, Educational Service, North-west Frontier Province; Hiralal Phailbus, Punjab; John Alfred Desouza, Ajmer-Merwar; Muhammad Zaman Khan, Gujrat; Ralph Simon Budd, Foreign and Political Department; David Fisher, Bengal; William Patrick Smythe Mitchell, Bastar State;

Time has now come that Commissions and Committees appointed to investigate into any questions about India should have Indian Chairman and a clear majority of Indian members. Foreign experts conversant with Western conditions can be called to give advice and help to the inquiring Commission or Committee in case of need, but they need not be voting members of such Commissions and Committees. They should come in only as advisers or experts as is intended for instance to be done in connection with the Banking Inquiry Committee or is generally done in respect of Tariff Board Inquiry. The rule should be that the Chairman and the majority are henceforth clearly Indian in all Commissions and Committees. There is little, in the practice so far followed, of which the nationals of this country can be proud. It can be seen what non-Indians without any stakes in this country are likely to recommend, when put on Commissions and Committees, if one looks to the achievements of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance. It is common knowledge how they treated the question of gold standard for India and how they recommended the 18d. ratio.

James Herbert Theodore, Madras; John Albert Davis, Ootacamund; Soerates Noronha, Bombay; Changanal Thiorwala, Bombay; Archibald Thomas Wood, Karkee; Ambrose Hartley Hull, Cawnpore; Evelyn Julius Bayley, Secunderabad; Robert Wilson, late of British Legation, Kabul; Geoffrey Herbert Strangere, late of British Legation, Kabul and Frederick John Scott, late of British Legation, Kabul.—Reuter.

MILITARY AWARDS

SIMLA, June 3.

The following military awards to officers serving in India are announced in connection with the King's birthday honours:—

Military Division of the Order of the Bath:

G.C.B.—General Sir Philip W. Chetwode, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., British Service, Chief of the General Staff.

K.C.B.—Lieut-General Sir Cyril J. Deverell, K.B.E., C.B., British Service, Quarter-Master-General in India; Lieut-General Sir Herbert F. Cooke, K.B.E., C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., Indian Army.

C.B.—Brigadier B. R. Moberly, D.S.O., Indian Army, Commander, 11th (Ahmednagar) Infantry Brigade; Col. J. C. Freeland, C.B., Indian Army, G.S.O., 1st Grade, Indian Office; Brigadier P. H. Keen, Indian Army, Commander, Ramu Brigade; and Col. J. D. Grant, V.C., D.S.O., Indian Army.

Military Division of the Order of the British Empire:

O.B.E.—Col. F. A. S. Gervers, C.I.E., British Service (retired), late Chief Engineer, Northern Command; Col. A. H. Safford, V.H.S., (late R.A.M.C.), A.D.M.S., Baluchistan District; Col. J. C. Loch, Indian Army, Director of Military Prisons and Detention Barracks; and Brigadier G. S. Palmer, Indian Army, Judge, Advocate-General in India.

C.B.E.—Lieut.-Col. A. H. Peyton, Indian Army Service Corps; Major J. C. Pyper, M.B., Indian Medical Service; Major N. H. L. Watts, 11th Punjab Regiment; Major L. S. Timney, Corps of Sikh Pioneers, late Commandant, Army School of Physical Training; Major H. Allen, Royal Army Veterinary Corps; Captain F. W. Nicholls, M.B.E., Royal Corps of Signals, G.S.O., 3rd Grade, Army Headquarters; Captain A. Farley, M.C., Quartermaster, 10/14th Royal Garhwal Rifles; Captain A. W. Adams, Indian Army, Service Corps; Captain P. F. A. Grant, Indian Medical Service; and Captain K. C. Dawson, A.D.C. to H. E. the Commander in Chief.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, June 3. Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 3-6-29, Colaba Point 2.03 in., J. J. Hospital 0.01 in.

Total since 1st June to date 3-6-29, Colaba Point 2.11 in., Fort 0.06 in., J. J. Hospital 0.01 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927, Colaba Point 0.00 in., Fort 0.00 in., J. J. Hospital 0.00 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1928, Colaba Point 0.00 in., Fort 0.00 in., J. J. Hospital 0.00 in.

THE STORY OF MY LIFE

BY LAJPAT RAI

CHAPTER X—MORE ABOUT MY HISSAR DAYS.

I was in Hissar for six years, and during this time I made an effort to fill the gaps in my education. I read a good many books on social and political problems, and on religion besides general literature. I made several efforts to learn Sanskrit but did not succeed, for my professional work left me too tired to be able to put in concentrated work that the learning of a difficult language like Sanskrit needs.

Judged whether by my income or by my work I was regarded among the 3 top lawyers at the bar. At Hissar my income went up to Rs. 17,000 a year and so far as I can recollect it was never less than Rs. 10,000. At a modest estimate I earned 70 or 80 thousand rupees (or more) in six years. When money began to come the first thing I did was to free my father from his job. During the very first year of my career as vakil he became a pensioner and I presented him a decent amount the interest of which might enable him to live comfortably, all his life and also to bring up his other children.

This was really a mere precaution, for all the expenses of the family, of marriages, etc., and of the education of my brothers were being borne by myself, so that he had not to spend even the interest that accrued on the amount. Ten per cent. of my income I was spending regularly on national work. I used to go out frequently on Samaj work, and addressed meetings and raised funds and did other work entrusted to me by the leaders of the Samaj. I used also to write for the papers and took interest in political affairs. In the interesting work of reading, a Mussalman, Mir Mohammad Hussain, an English clerk of the district was my companion. As long as I was in Hissar our relations were very intimate. I dined at his house several times and he dined at mine more frequently and borrowed books from me.

During the last three years of my stay in Hissar I was an elected member of the Municipal Committee and also its Honorary Secretary. The ward which I represented was inhabited principally by Mussalmans. When they went to the Deputy Commissioner to propose my name, he tried to dissuade them. But they persisted and I was returned to the Committee unopposed.

ACTIVITIES AS MUNICIPAL MEMBER.

A European officer of the Military Commissariat was president of the Committee. He was an extremely mischievous and tyrannical man. The citizens were sick of him and as I advocated the popular side and safeguarded the rights of the people, both the Municipal President and the Deputy Commissioner kept an eye on my movements. There were 12 Indians in the Committee, and 3 Europeans. Situations arose several times in which the 12 were arrayed on one side, the three on the other—the cleavage being racial. In my efforts to promote the cause of education and of health I achieved a fair measure of success during my three years of Municipal work at Hissar. At the President's instigation a Head Master developed a grudge against me, but he had to suffer humiliation. The education department found nothing to find fault with in what I had done, and the Head Master had to leave the place disgraced. On one occasion when the Lieutenant-Governor was visiting the town we had serious differences with the President and Deputy Commissioner as regards a welcome address. They wanted that in the address there should be no mention of grievances of the public or of controversial public questions. I insisted that these things must have a place in the address. The Indian members agreed with me.

MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER.

Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arundam 5 questions about future. Re. 1: each extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Re. 2. for business-men weekly details. One year Re. 10. THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily) writes thus:—"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person." V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, Tirutani, Chittoor District, S. India.

and the President and Deputy Commissioner were humiliated. The address was drafted in Urdu and I read it on behalf of the Committee. The Military official went on leave for some time and we elected one of the Indian members. The election of the President was subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner and the members knew that they were severely opposed to a non-official President.

Those three years created great interest among Hissar people in their municipal affairs and I believe my work in the Hissar Municipality was that of a pioneer.

PUBLIC LIFE AT HISSAR.

During my stay at Hissar the people there began to take rather a keen interest in other (than municipal) public affairs also. Several public meetings were held in support of the Indian National Congress at Lahore (Hissar) which were addressed by speakers from outside; hundreds of people attended these meetings. Hissar is not a very big town, and including its suburbs does not contain more than 15 thousand souls. The 1888 Session of the Congress held at Allahabad was attended by 5 or 6 delegates (3 or 4 of them belonging to the Rais class) from Hissar. To the '89 session (Bombay) also Hissar sent several delegates. The Deputy Commissioner viewed with extreme disfavour my political activities, but as they did not go beyond the law he was helpless. The officials of the district were not pleased with my public life and my efforts to awaken the people annoyed them, but to all appearances they treated me well. In municipal affairs generally (with the exception of certain things done in spite of official opposition) they liked my attitude, and appreciated the toning up of municipal administration by honesty, intelligence and public spirit. The judicial officials of the district also respected me in every way and once the Deputy Commissioner even hinted that he could recommend me for Extra Assistant Commissionership. My parents wanted me to accept that office, but I did not want to barter away my freedom and so declined the offer with thanks. Casting a backward glance on the subsequent events of my life I am glad I did not permit myself to be caught in that net.

TRIUMPH OVER TEMPTATIONS.

Put very briefly I was a successful man at Hissar. My earnings were beyond my expectations. I was respected by the people, I had a vast field before me for public work. The officials were also pleased with me, and if I cared to I could please them more and gain all those things hankering after which so many educated men sell their souls. For me these things were within easy reach. I could have got them without selling away my conscience. But for me the scale of values was quite different. Throughout my stay at Hissar I was feeling extremely uneasy for a voice from within told me I was neglecting my real mission, and was merely wasting my life. My spirit wanted flights, and felt cribbed in the cramped small town of Hissar. For the discharge of duty and to fulfil its own potentialities it sought a vaster field. In spite of the worldly success I had attained I felt day and night that I was drifting away from the real goal of my life; in other words I felt my 'success' to be a mere failure. To amass wealth was not the object of my life. To enjoy luxury was not my goal. To win official honours was not my ambition. My spirit yearned for things quite different from these. I wanted to sacrifice myself for my people and my country as the moth burns itself in the candle flame and Hissar was not the proper place for fulfilling this ambition. All the years that I spent in Hissar I felt myself to be a mere stranger.

Several times I had opportunity to acquire profitable estate, but I never utilized it. For I felt that such property would fetter my freedom. I did make some temporary investments but in spite of the advice of my parents and my friends I refused to acquire landed property. The property that was available for me would have more than doubled in price by now and

merely because of that I should have been very wealthy. People who acquired property during that period in Hissar became enormously rich thereby.

PREPARATION FOR THE BAR.

To enrol as a Chief Court Vakil 5 years' practice at the bar was a pre-requisite and as soon as I had put in 5 years' work I began to prepare for leaving Hissar. The Divisional Judge, the District Judge and the District Magistrate gave me excellent testimonials and these helped me to get the license for practising at the Chief Court. Within 4 months of my getting this license I left Hissar.

Thus my six years at Hissar were really a period of preparation for the time ahead. Here I earned a fair amount of money. I filled the gaps in my education and passed through the first stages of public life and learned the value of perseverance in public life. Here also I made some friends whose friendship has been a great solace and a source of strength for me all my life. Here I built up health too. And again it was here I got the two children—son and daughter—whom I have loved better than my other children—"The People."

FOLLOW THE MAHATMA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—The Working Committee has given a right lead to the country by passing a resolution calling upon all Congressmen to boycott the Councils and the Assembly and to carry out the constructive programme of the Congress more vigorously in order to enable the Congress in Lahore to start the movement of non-violent Non-Co-operation.

The constructive programme chalked out by Mahatma Gandhi and adopted by the Congress is very simple and must be successfully carried out if we are really serious in our demand for Swaraj. No nation has ever gained its freedom without making heavy sacrifices. Before America could achieve complete independence thousands of Americans had to lay down their lives. Ireland, China and other countries have had to pay a heavy toll of sacrifice before achieving their freedom. Comparing this to the sacrifices demanded by the Indian National Congress for establishing Swaraj is simply ridiculous. What is the call of the Indian National Congress? The Congress has merely asked us to boycott all foreign cloth, wear Khaddar, enlist ourselves as Congress members and help the Prohibition movement and the anti-Untouchables movement. This Congress programme can be carried out without any self-sacrifice, and if the message of the Congress is spread in every nook and corner of the country there can be no difficulty in completing the programme before the 31st December.

But the success of the programme depends chiefly upon the Congress Committee. Congress officials must think of nothing else except the Congress programme. A week has elapsed since the resolution of Mahatma Gandhi for Congress reorganisation was passed by the A.I.C.C. but we regret to find that not a single public meeting has been held by the Congress Committees in the city to enlist Congress members. This kind of inactivity is deplorable and must now be replaced by vigorous and ceaseless activities. Public meetings must be held every week in all the wards and the Congress officials must take a vow to enlist a certain number of members every week. If the Congressmen and the Youth Leaguers will only realise the shame of living under a foreign ruler, the enrolment of 17,000 soldiers of Swaraj out of a total population of 12 lacs is not at all a difficult task. Some of our best men are rotting in jail and some are still awaiting their trial. In the meantime, the raids and arrests continue in every part of the country. Youths and Congressmen: what is your reply to this ruthless repression? Are you going to take things lying down? Certainly not.

My appeal, therefore, to you is to bestir yourselves and carry out the orders of your gallant Commander-in-Chief Mahatma Gandhi. Boycott foreign cloth. Wear only Khaddar. Help the Prohibition movement. Touch the 'Untouchables' and do not rest content till you have enrolled a sufficient number of Congress members every day. Vande Matram.—Yours, etc., R. D. BALIWALA.

WITHDRAWAL OF AMANULLAH

WORK OF FANATICS AND TRAITORS

(By Sir Abdul Rahim.)

To us, Orientals, who want to see the East rescued from the strangling clutch of the dead hand of the Past and of the domination of inimical foreign influences, the withdrawal of ex-King Amanullah from Afghanistan in order to seek refuge in Europe is one of the saddest events that have occurred within recent times in the history of Asia. It enforces terribly significant lessons for all Asiatic peoples and especially for the Mussalmans. Sir John Humphrey's himself whose knowledge of the facts of the situation cannot be denied, when embarking for England admitted that King Amanullah had been a most patriotic, enlightened and beneficent ruler and we all know that it was Amanullah who won independence for his country and for the first time in its history secured for it an honoured place among the modern nations. If he had retained power for another ten years one can only imagine what great influence a new Afghanistan standing side by side with Persia and Turkey in the near East and with Japan and a rejuvenated China in the far East would have exercised over the destinies of the whole of Asia. If that day has been delayed, it is the Mussalmans of Afghanistan that must suffer indictment for it before the bar of humanity. Indeed the Muslim peoples must be held responsible for the non-progressive and loss of independence of a great portion of Asia and Africa.

RESPONSIBILITY OF AFGHAN MUSSALMANS.

When the abdication of King Amanullah was first announced in February last the whole of India, Muslim, Hindu and Sikh—resounded with the most genuine and emphatic expressions of sympathy all earnestly and confidently hoping that he would soon recover his throne. Much speculation was indulged in as to how far British diplomacy was responsible for Amanullah's abdication, but spokesmen of the British Government have repeatedly denied any complicity. What I wish now to point out is that by trying to shift the blame on to other's shoulders we are merely seeking to ignore or condone the political and national incompetence of the Mussalmans of Afghanistan themselves. It is no use thinking that by ignoring facts we can make them disappear. It is evident that there is no general national consciousness in Afghanistan. Tribals of the worst form is as rampant there now as in the Middle Ages. Patriotism is not far-sighted and strong enough to place any check on the selfish greed and ambition of adventurous traitors. Ignorant and fanatical Mullaism of the most retrograde type holds an undoubted sway over the minds of the people. I have no doubt at the same time that there must be a number of men in Afghanistan who are inspired by the highest ideals of nationalism and fully realise what is necessary to make their country the home of freedom, civilisation and prosperity, otherwise an Amanullah in Afghanistan would have been an impossibility. But evidently their power and influence are not at present sufficiently widespread and potent to resist the forces of darkness.

GET RID OF PAST.

It was, however, a source of the greatest satisfaction and encouragement to those who regard scholastic theology of the ancient as an impediment to all progress which must be based on a rational appreciation of the needs of the times, to find that the entire body of the Ulama of India cast their emphatic verdict in favour of Amanullah and against those forces of obscurantism and disorder and treachery which Bacha-i-Saguna represented. It would mean much indeed for the future well-being and prosperity of the Mussalmans if this attitude of the modern theologians of Islam in India marks a new departure and shows that they are prepared to exercise independence of judgment and thought undaunted by any dicta of the ancients. It is my firm conviction that once the Ulama, any of whom are men of ability, shrewd judgment and character, shake themselves free from the shackles of traditional thinking and interpretation, a new and very bright chapter in national life of the community will have opened. Otherwise the Muslims with their faces set towards the unrecalled Past, sunk in prejudices and callous to the surgings of life around must lag behind all other peoples and remain mere hewers of wood and drawers of water as is indeed their lot now in the greater part of the Islamic world.

NO QUARTER TO TRAITORS.

An even more important and onerous duty rests on the Muslim Public and more especially on the

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best men of the community in every country, that is, to give no quarter to those whom they know to be selfish adventurers ready and willing to betray the cause of the country and the community for their own individual ends. Such traitors unfortunately flourish among the Mussalmans as they do in no other community and are to be found all over the Muslim world and in India, in every province, town and village.

The history of the political decline of the Mussalman races from Spain to Bengal is closely associated with the prominent part played by the traitors and rebels who barefacedly sold their country and the honour of the people to the enemies. This is happening everyday everywhere even now both on a large and a small scale and in diverse forms open or disguised. We all know that the Afghan King's fall was brought about by the perfidy of many of those men on whom he relied most. So long such men are tolerated or acquiesced in and healthy public opinion does not unmistakably assert itself against them, national and political solidarity, in so far as it lies with the Mussalmans in any country, must never be hoped for.—"Liberty."

ATTRACTIVE OF DHARAVI ISLAND

NEED OF A BRIDGE

(From a Correspondent.)
GORAI (Via Borivli), June 2. Dharavi Island in Salsette which is popularly known in various circles and local newspapers as the "land of milk and honey," "land of love and sunshine" and "an elysium on earth", to which during the month of May there was a great influx of visitors, chiefly to the village of Gorai which was teeming with people from Bombay, Bandra and other surrounding villages giving to the appearance of a sanatorium, like Matheran and other health resort. The chief attractions of the place are the delicious toddy which is produced in abundance and the long and beautiful seashore dotted with coconut groves where in the evening we can see people frolicking on the sand dressed in diverse costumes and going in gangs to the neighbouring hills singing merrily and returning to pray at the foot of the holy crosses very tastefully decorated by the villagers during the month of May.

Specially this year Gorai is honoured by the presence of a number of European nuns with their European boarders of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra, who have engaged the palatial building of late Mr. Alex. V. Ferreira of Gorai situated in the village near the seashore, and who are here for their holiday with great pleasure, making the most of sea bathing and taking walks on the sea side and on the hills and gave a substantial help to decorate the Church of S.S. Reis Magos during the XII Hours Adoration of the Most Holy Blessed Sacrament which took place on the 19th May 1929. In the evening there was a procession with the Blessed Sacrament, through the village accompanied

by the flower-girls of St. Joseph's Convent and local bands which graced the occasion.

Under the presidency of Mr. Paul D'Souza, M.A., LL.B., of Gorai the parishioners presented a farewell address on 20th May to Rev. Fr. J. S. D'Souza, ex-Vicar, and for his good services rendered for the last six years, two costly vestments were presented.

Mr. J. D. Ferreira of Manori has also brought an honour for the Dharavi Island as he has successfully passed his M.B., B.S. examination this year.

The absence of a bridge over the Ambavni Creek between Gorai-Borivli Road, a central place in South Salsette, offers great difficulty which the people experience in crossing the creek and consequently deters many from coming to the island. In this connection a petition was addressed by Mr. Thomas Gabriel Ferreira and others of Dharavi Island, signed by 484 persons, which was placed before the Board's meeting wherein a resolution was passed on 24th July 1928 acknowledging the necessity of a bridge and called upon Government to undertake to construct it as the Board being rather small could not finance it and now the Government is of opinion that the Board should contribute their mite and ask for grant and loan if necessary as the public are willing to pay toll upon pedestrian and vehicular traffic which would enable to recover the money that would be spent in due course.

KANARESE-MARATHI CONTROVERSY

BECOMES DEAD ISSUE IN BELGAUM

(From Our Correspondent.)
BELGAUM, May 31.

The fourteenth session of the Marathi Literary Conference has certainly been an eventful one. Twelve hundred delegates and reception members and three to four hundred lady visitors attended the sessions for three days beginning from the 26th. On the night of the 28th the Reception Committee had arranged a grand feast for the delegates and more than a thousand people participated. The 29th was reserved as the Women's Day. The New Laxmi Nivas where the Conference held its sittings was fully packed. Mrs. Kanaklata Kibe's address and Mrs. Manohar Sahasrabudhe's "Kirtan", besides the great personal interest evinced by Mahadev of Kurandwad, were very much appreciated.

Though much of the time of the Conference was taken up by the "Kanarese-Marathi" resolution, the twenty-four other resolutions passed by the Conference were all business-like propositions. The Kanarese-Marathi resolution as passed by the Conference was moved by the President, Mr. S. M. Paranjpe. It recognises Kanarese as the predominant language of the district and speaks of Marathi as second in importance and asks both communities to respect the two languages. This resolution as moved in the Subjects Committee by Mr. N. C. Kelkar con-

tained an additional clause, openly admitting that the Belgaum District forms a constituent part of the Kanarese province. This clause was ruled out of order by the President on a point of order raised by Mr. Dalvi, Vice-Chairman of the Reception Committee. A statement has now been issued over the signatures of Prof. S. M. Paranjpe, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Prof. Kane Vankaka Joshi of Poona, Prof. V. M. Joshi of Hingne and others freely admitting the gist of the clause ruled out and stating that but for the technical grounds raised the Conference would have passed the resolution with the clause incorporated. This statement has fully satisfied, Messrs. Belvi and Deshpande and other Kanarese leaders and the controversy may now well be described as dead and gone so far as Belgaum is concerned.

LOCAL BOARD.

Mr. P. R. Chikodi has been elected President of the District Local Board, Raj Bahadur Anagadi could count only eleven votes in his favour as against thirteen in favour of Mr. Chikodi. If the School Board elections go on the lines of the District Board elections, the reactionary element in the administration may well be expected to be sent to the wall and a further step will have been taken in silencing the Kanarese and Marathi controversy. The exceptional self-sacrifice shown by Mrs. Bhimrao Potdar in resigning in favour of Mr. Chikodi at the time of the elections to the Board has thus been aptly appreciated and Mr. Potdar is receiving congratulations from all quarters for having enabled Mr. Chikodi to get in the Board.

HELP BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM'S APPEAL TO CONGRESS MEMBERS

BOMBAY, June 3.

In view of the appeal issued by Pandit Motilal Nehru, President, Indian National Congress to the Congress members of the Legislatures, suggesting to them to devote their available time to constructive work including the boycott of foreign cloth, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Secretary, Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee, has addressed the following letter to the Congress members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures:—

I understand that the President of the Congress has sent you a letter appealing to you to give some time and energy to the working of the constructive programme of the Congress, especially in your own constituency and has specially suggested among other items the carrying on of propaganda for the boycott of foreign cloth.

I request you to give the best assistance you can, to the local Congress and other organisations which are working out the boycott programme. If you require any information or other help which this Committee can give you, I shall only be too glad if you communicate with me at Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay No. 1.—Free Press.

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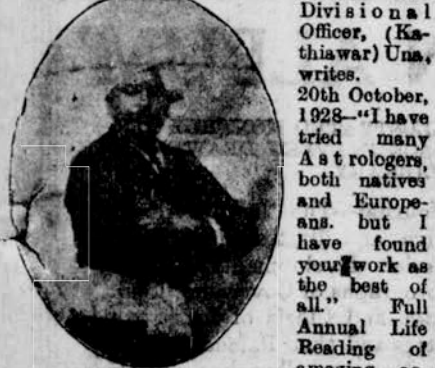
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HUMOURS OF THE ELECTIONS

A Duchess who Bought a Vote with a Kiss

A general election is always an
occasion of national excitement.
Even the most apathetic of us is
betrayed into a transient show of
interest. Books are laid aside, and
the ordinary pursuits of life relea-
sed to a secondary place. Next
month, no doubt, things will have re-
sumed their normal course; to-day
we are in a fever of expectation.

One of the most important figures
at such a time as this is the electoral
canvasser. He needs to be a person
of colossal tact, for on his powers of
persuasiveness much may depend.
The kiss has before now played an
important part in elections. The
story of the beautiful Duchess of
Devonshire, who purchased the vote
of a butcher with a kiss, is well
known. Cowper, the poet, too, in
one of his letters has an amusing ac-
count of the methods adopted by a
Parliamentary candidate of that
time. "Mr. Grenville," he writes,
"seized me by the hand, kissed the
ladies, and withdrew. He kissed
likewise, the maid in the kitchen, and
seemed upon the whole a most lov-
ing, kissing, kind-hearted gentle-
man.... The town seems to be
much at his service, and if he be
equally successful throughout the
country he will undoubtedly gain his
election."

A KING AS CANVASSER.

George III. was not above taking
a hand at electioneering, and in 1780
he personally canvassed the trades-
men of Windsor against the Whig
candidate, Admiral Keppel. Look-
ing into a silk-mercer's shop on his
rounds, he remarked: "The Queen
wants a gown—wants a gown. No
Keppel. No Keppel."

An election in those days, how-
ever, was a much more exacting af-
fair than it is to-day—except, per-
haps, in Ireland. Some details of
the contest at Westminster in 1788
have been preserved in the manu-
script diary of Lord Robert Sey-
mour:—

The Riots at the West. Election
are carried such lengths the Military
obliged to be called in to the assist-
ance of Ld. Hood's party. Several
Persons have been killed by Ld. J.
Townsend's Butchers who cleve them
to the Groome with their Cleavers.
Mr. Fox very narrowly escaped be-
ing killed by a Bayonet wh. wd
certainly have been fatal had not a
poor Black saved him fm. the blow.
Mr. Macnamara's life is despaired
of—and several others have died in
the diff. Hospitals. Next Thursday
decides the business.

GLADSTONE AS A "DANGER".
One of the most energetic Parlia-
mentary candidates of which history
bears record was Mr. Gladstone. He
conducted his famous Midlothian
campaign in a sort of whirlwind of
tempestuous enthusiasm. "People
came from the Hebrides to hear Mr.
Gladstone speak," writes Lord Mor-
ley. "Where there were six thou-
sand seats, the applications were
forty or fifty thousand. The wea-
ther was bitter and the hills were
covered with snow, but this made no
difference in cavalades, processions,
and the rest of the outdoor demon-
strations.... An aristocratic minis-
ter, speaking at Edinburgh soon
after, estimated the number of
words in Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian
speeches in 1879 at 85,840, and de-
clared that his verbosity had become
"a positive danger to the common-
wealth."

It will be remembered that Glad-
stone's efforts were crowned with
success. Shortly after the 1880 elec-
tion two Scotsmen were discussing
the situation. "I'm thinking," said
one, "that a' the Tory members for
Scotland will be able tae gang tae
London in one first class carriage."
"Aye," replied the other, "an' be
able to pit their feet upon the seat, tae."

QUICK RETORT.

A gift for effective repartee is a
valuable acquisition to the Parlia-
mentary candidate. Some years ago,
when the late Duke of Leeds—he was
Marquess of Carmarthen at the time—
was contesting Brixton, a member
of one of his audiences, struck by
his youthful appearance, called out
mockingly: "Does your mother
know you're out?" "Yes," came
the prompt reply "and to-morrow
night she'll know I'm in." And she
did.

On another occasion a member of
Parliament in the making was speak-
ing at an open-air meeting when a

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cabbage was hurled in his direction
by one of the spectators. He con-
trived to "field" the missile, and,
holding it aloft, exclaimed: "I am
aware that some of my too kind
supporters consider me an effective
speaker, but I little thought that
any of my hearers would ever lose
their heads over me."

The political education of the Brit-
ish electorate has proceeded apace
since the incident occurred to which
Richard Jefferies alludes in one of
his books: "The candidates at an
election were Brown, Conservative,
and Stiggins, Liberal. The day after
the polling a farm labourer was ask-
ed how he filled up his voting paper.
'Oh,' said he, 'I don't care for that
there Brown chap, he bean't no
good: so I just put a cross agen he,
and voted for Stiggins.'"

THE SPORTSMAN'S CHANCE.

Most Parliamentary candidates, it
may be assumed, think they have at
least a sporting chance of being re-
turned. None, it may be anticipat-
ed, will experience the fate of a
certain Mr. J. Thomason, who, in
1841 voted the suffrages of Paisley
as a Chartist, his opponent being
one Archibald Hastie. The result
was declared as follows:—

Archibald Hastie (Lib.).... 157.
J. Thomason (Chartist).... 0.

After that Mr. Thomason must
surely have come to the conclusion
that he was ill adapted for a Parlia-
mentary career.

The Parliamentary franchise will
be extended this year by the addi-
tion to the register of two million
women voters. Writing on the sub-
ject in 1870, Queen Victoria said:
"The Queen is most anxious to en-
list everyone who can speak or write
to join in checking this mad, wicked
folly of 'Woman's Rights', with all
its attendant horrors, on which her
poor feeble sex is bent, forgetting
every sense of womanly feeling and
propriety."

We have certainly moved since
then.

INDIA: A NATION

(Continued from page 6.)
on which a Nationality can be
broad-based.

UNITY OF RELIGION NOT
ESSENTIAL.

Nationality is supposed to pos-
sess another characteristic—resi-
dence in common territory—but a glance at the existing Na-
tionalities of Europe will show
that it is not absolutely essen-
tial to its vitality. Several Na-
tionalities are scattered through-
out the length and breadth of
the world. An Englishman is an
Englishman from the Punjab to
Peru or Quebec to Calcutta. The
Negroes are as organised a Nation-
ality in the United States of
America as in their homelands of
Abyssinia.

This one pre-requisite of Na-
tionality—the community of race
—is not, however, one of the fun-
damentals of Nation. Just as
there can be a Nationality with-
out the community of religion,
there can be a Nation without the
community of race. Just as Na-
tionality can be susceptible of a
diversity of creeds—a German
or English Jew is as much Eng-
lish or German as his Christian
compatriot—Nation can admit of
ethnological heterogeneity. The
Americans embracing a bewildering
diversity of races, English-
men, Germans, Frenchmen, Ru-
thenians, Czechs, Poles and other
communities of European extrac-
tion are to-day as organized and
compact a Nation as Belgians or
Italians. The British Nation is com-
posed of such distinct races as the
English, the Scots and the Welsh,
descended from such different
ethnic types of mankind as Nor-
mans, Angles, Romans and
Danes. If the French, the Ger-
mans, and the English can be-
come Americans or the Scots
and the English can be welded
into one Nation, there is no rea-
son why the different races in In-
dia should not be absorbed in a
National Organisation. It is un-
necessary to point out that the
community of religion has never
been the condition precedent to
the evolution of a Nation or the
development of a State. We
have before us the examples of
European Nations each consist-
ing of members professing as di-
matically opposite faiths as
Christianity and Judaism. Catho-
licism and Presbyterianism, reli-
gious persuasions, which had
been more at loggerheads in the
past than Islam and Hinduism
are, to-day.

NATIONALISM V. INTER-NA-
TIONALISM.

How far Nationalism is condu-
cive to the contentment and hap-

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SHRIWARDHAN TROUBLE AND A BOMBAY PUBLIC MEETING

False and Misleading Statements,
Says Dewan of Janjira

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the account you have published in your issue of the 18th inst., of the proceedings of the meeting of the "Janjira" Hindu Hita Sankshana Sangh. Most of the statements in it are absolutely false.

You have printed the speech of one Dandekar, every word and statement in which is distorted, misleading or false. He is a man against whom a warrant of arrest has been issued for being one of the ring-leaders of the riots at Shriwardhan and who has run away from the State to escape apprehension here.

Dandekar's account of the genesis of the burial ground trouble is absolutely false. There never was the slightest question in His Highness the late Nawab Saheb's time about the burial ground being harmful to the surrounding population, and even if there was it would be quite irrelevant to the present incident, inasmuch as the question now was not regarding the forming of a new burial ground in the midst of a populated locality, in which case alone a question of health would arise, but of "fencing a very old-existing burial ground containing tombs of many years ago." The description of what the origin and cause of the present trouble was, and of the incidents which occurred as said to have been given by Dandekar at the meeting, is so false and untrue that it has not the least semblance to what the real facts are and were.

As regards Mr. Jamnadas, it is to say the least, surprising that he should have uttered from a public platform misstatements in respect of me. His statement that I wrote to him that it was "a misfortune of India that there were irresponsible persons, etc. etc." I emphatically repudiate. I never used those or similar words. It is not for me "at present" to go into the circumstances under which a little private correspondence took place between us and what it actually and truly was. It can be proved in good time.

The irresponsible and false utterances made at the meeting of successive bubble societies emanate from a small coterie of extremist Swarajists of within and without the State, who have become my deadly enemies simply because I cannot in view of the duties, responsibilities and fidelity to the State, to which I am appointed, and to the British Government, during a minority administration, encourage their Swarajist propaganda and action.—Yours, etc.,
P. R. KAPADIA,
Dewan, Janjira State,
Murad Janjira State, May 25.

HISTORY OF THE TROUBLE

According to Mr. Kapadia, the following is the true and correct history of the recent Hindu-Muslim riots in Shriwardhan town of Janjira State:—

In the heart of Shriwardhan town and quite adjacent to the State public office and school, there is a plot of ground set apart generations ago for the Mahomedan cemetery under the provisions of the Land Revenue Code of 1879, which is in force in this State. It is sketched and shown as such in the original survey papers made in the eighties. The Marathi papers have been proclaiming on the house-tops that the Hindus and Mahomedans had been living in great peace in the time of the late Nawab-Saheb, a statement which is proved to be absolutely unfounded from the very fact that since the time of the Nawab-Saheb disputes have always gone on between these two communities and various orders had been issued by his late Highness directing the removal of encroachments by Hindus on this burial ground some carried out, other remaining hanging till now owing largely to the fact that his Highness was surrounded in his later years by influential Hindu officers, and among the very first of the disputes that came up to me on my being appointed here 2 1/2 years ago was the dispute about this burial ground at my very first visit to Shriwardhan. Patient and personal inquiries were instituted and the matter allowed to drift on for the sake of peace as I was very reluctant to order the removal of two small houses which had been built by Hindus on the outskirts but within the limits, by the then lethargy of the Mahomedans and had been of old standing by them. His Highness had actually issued written orders to remove this. This will suffice to show that the dispute is not of recent creation but the fire has only recently been fanned into a flame by the activities of the Mahasabha and the incipient growth of its influence here as all round.

On the other hand the Mahomedans roused here to activities in such matters as elsewhere insisted on being given their rights and on being permitted to fence their forefathers' tombs to save them from desecrations

of all sorts by the Hindus living in the locality. The only plea the Hindus till very lately urged against this both on paper and personally before me at my several visits of investigation was that they had a right of way through the land. This was proved from the Survey papers to be untenable, and it was thought that the dispute will once for all be set at rest if permission was given to the Mahomedans to fence the ground and at the same time as much concession and latitude as was possible was given to the Hindus. The concessions given were (1) the two houses were allowed to stand and to be excluded from the fencing, (2) a well which was well within the ground was left open to the Hindus by leaving a fenced passage (3) a good deal of area was left open in order to leave a thoroughfare from one side of the land to another—this only meant the shifting of the way which they claimed through the ground to a side of it by only a few feet and outside the fence. These concessions involved the loss of a good deal of their real burial area to the Mahomedans.

But unfortunately ill-intentioned claims and mere spite could not be laid at rest by any amount of concessions and the Hindus first set up a new and novel plea that this was not a Mahomedan burial ground at all, but an ancient "Firangi" (Christian) burial ground. This was short-lived, as it was dashed to the ground by the fact that in the midst of the ground there is an old Mausoleum of a Mahomedan saint where an "Urus" is held every year. Baffled here, they brought in a religious plea very recently—only some three months ago for the first time—viz., that the pathway inside the burial ground (which had been formed by mere usage on account of the ground being unfenced was a sacred passage over which alone can their "Holi" firewood and other things be carried and that it was their ancient right to cook certain food under a particular tree within the ground on a particular festive day (Chaitre). This pure after thought could not be substantiated and had to be rejected. The Hindus showed a threatening attitude—nay—they even clandestinely cut one night near the recent Holi festival the wires at both ends of the alleged footway. As the culprits could not be found and as the authorities wished as far as possible to allay the high strung feelings of both sides the wires were at once repaired and a strong armed guard placed on the spot with very strict instructions not to interfere in the slightest degree with or to partisan either side on the Holi day but simply maintain law and order by not allowing the Hindus to cross the fenced portion. It was with great difficulty, forbearance and tact that serious trouble was averted by this means on the recent Holi and Chaitri days. The Mahomedans were given strict orders not to move an inch and start the offensive under any circumstances, however provoking.

Finding their efforts to excite the Mahomedans into a fight thus frustrated, the Hindus started a social boycott of the Mahomedans. With a social boycott the State had nothing to do so long as violence or breach of peace did not occur and the State took no steps except the usual precautionary ones. The boycott continued for a few weeks, but it could not redound on themselves to a certain extent when out of two principal communities one attempts to boycott the other, and the Hindus started the aggressive by setting fire to a house in which the Mahomedans had lodged an imported Dholbe and given him their clothes to wash. This brought about the climax. The State could not help taking cognizance of such a crime and arrest of two suspected culprits was the result. The next day after the arrest a large crowd of nearly two hundred men armed with lathis and headed by one Bhaskar Pendse, rushed to the Police station and lock-up and personally demanded the release of the arrested men. The Police Inspector, an experienced and trusted old officer, connected by blood with the ruling family, with great tact pacified Pendse and his misguided followers, urging that he was powerless before law as the offence was non-bailable. For days past the Hindus had started rowdiness and terrorism of Mahomedans by stopping carts containing Mahomedan passengers from the Bunder, violating the purdah of and insulting the Mahomedan ladies in them and so on. It was with wonderful forbearance that the Mahomedans controlled themselves, respecting the very strict orders personally given by her Highness the Regent to them that under the most provoking circumstances they should not take the law into their hands. Reports were received that Hindus were mustering stronger and stronger every day, armed with lathis and the local Police had to be reinforced by small contingents

of armed policemen from day to day. It is a matter very greatly to be deplored that the principal Brahmin leaders of Shriwardhan society, joined on this occasion by Prabhus too, were solely responsible for all this trouble. The ignorant masses were simply incited into taking the law into their hands by these mischievous Brahmin leaders by misdirecting and working up the religious susceptibilities of the ignorant masses.

Finding Government preparing for meeting serious contingencies, these foolish leaders led the mob on the 29th ultimo to suddenly attack the fenced enclosure in a great armed crowd, demolish it, carry triumphantly their Holi wood through the burial ground and light the Holi in broad daylight at 3 o'clock on a day some weeks after the festival had passed. The State authorities were still most reluctant to shed blood, but that would have been unavoidable if the leaders and culprits had been attempted to be arrested there and then in the midst of a most excited crowd of nearly five thousand persons by an armed Police force numbering not a fifth of it. Patience had to be exercised, and a suitable opportunity watched. Two days after these riotous acts a majority of the principal ring-leaders and mischief makers, 15 in number, were cleverly arrested all of a sudden and sent off the same night by steamer to Murud, the Headquarters Jail. This broke the back of the movement without any bloodshed at all or even so much as serious injury to any one throughout the whole movement except small injuries inflicted in a few cases by mischievous Hindu mob. Batches of 10 to 15 arrested followed from day to day and the whole situation was brought under control in three or four days without the loss of life or even a single limb. To leave the Hindus no tangible ground for complaint against the authorities of one-sidedness, the sagacious Regent Begam Saheba had deputed a Hindu Magistrate, temporarily invested with 1st class powers, to be with the Police during the dark days of the trouble. The arrested persons now numbering about 56 are awaiting their trial in the proper legal way as soon as an independent and unbiased Police Prosecutor whom we have applied for from the British Government arrives.

The above full and true account ought to suffice to convince any unbiased person of the absolutely impartial attitude the authorities have throughout adopted, in spite of the false accounts of partiality and acrimony over the Hindus published till lately in the Marathi papers, till they were brought to their senses by notices under the State Press Act, recently enacted, of great utility of which has been proved on this occasion. Let the newly fledged "Janjira Hindu Hita Sankshana Sangh," of which an account appeared in the issue of "Times of India" of the 16th instant, digest the above. If the society is really a "Hindu Hita Sankshana Sangh," the need of the rakshana Sangha," the need of the existence of one is really very great only if it acts honestly and leads the Hindus in the direction of which truth and the "Hita" of the Hindus lie.

The ascendancy of truth and the triumph of the just cause are due entirely to the exemplary forbearance of the Shriwardhan Mahomedan under orders, the fact and courage of our Police Inspector Sidh Mahamud Damat, and above all the sagacious guidance and solicitude of her Highness the Regent Begam Saheba.

I would not have hurried to place this true account before the public whilst the case against the arrested one was 'sub judice' had it not been for the fact that none of the facts stated here have any bearing on the point for judicial decision which will only be whether each particular individual under trial was a partaker, supporter or instigator of the riot or not. I have abstained from referring to the alleged bomb outrage by the Mahomedans as that is a matter 'sub judice', and under investigation.

AMANULLAH—A RARE PERSONALITY

EXAMPLE TO OTHER RULERS

The "Leader" writes:—

Amanullah is one of those rare personalities who would lose a kingdom in order to gain their soul. He deeply loves his people and was not prepared to slaughter them for the sake of retaining his position and power. He has practically effaced himself rather than be the cause of a suicidal civil war. He has shown that he is greater than many people thought he was. The interview he gave would immensely enhance the respect in which he has been held in India. That such a God-fearing and high-principled ruler should have been described as a Kafir only casts discredit on his enemies. If there is one man in Afghanistan who has shown a truly Islamic spirit and of whom the Muslims can feel proud it is he. How many instances are there in history of a ruler of his sublime type who sacrificed his throne for a principle, and who abhorred bloodshed as he does? It is one of the most difficult

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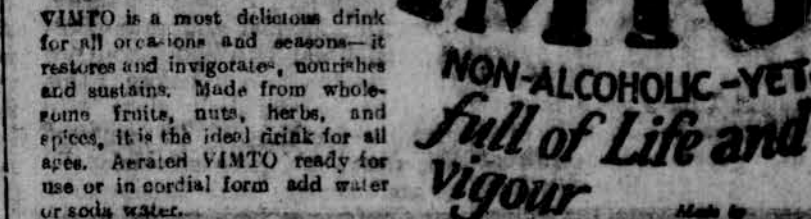
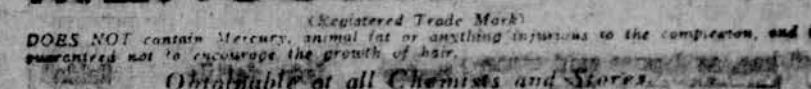
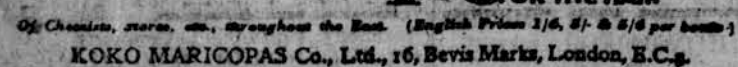
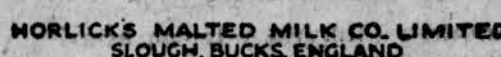
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things to resist the temptation of power, particularly when one has the physical means to retain it. Amanullah has lost his kingdom not because he was weak, but because he was exceptionally strong. He bowed to the dictates of his higher self. To-day he wears a crown more resplendent than the crown of Afghanistan, a crown which many a mighty ruler should envy. He has set an example to other rulers who in the pride of power trample under foot right, justice and humanity. He deserves to conquer by the very force of his spirituality. Who could have thought that Afghanistan would produce such a brave

and inspiring apostle of non-violence, of peace and good-will? There was hardly any trace of bitterness or hatred in his statement. In spite of his sufferings and the loss of his kingdom, his faith in his principle of non-violence remains unshaken and he believes that it will win in Afghanistan. Those who posing as the champions of religion are actuated by base self-interest will soon be found out. Truth will triumph and Amanullah will come into his own. And even if he does not, he will not feel sorry, for he has done his duty to himself and to his country. Such men are the salt of the earth.

(BY JAMES DOUGLAS.)



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BARDOLI SARDAR'S WAR ON LIQUOR

Prepared To Give His Head For Just Cause

GOT-UP AGITATION BY "WETS"

Vallabhbhai Addresses Rani Paraj Conference

Sit. Vallabhbhai Patel presiding over the Rani Paraj Conference held the other day at Unai delivered ex-tempore address in Gujarati. In view of the importance of the subject, we publish extracts from it below:-

While thanking you for the honour done to me and for the zeal displayed by you in coming here in such large numbers even under an almost trying and tiring atmosphere, I may at the outset beg to bring home to you the gravity of passing resolutions in this holy place, on the sacred banks of the Ambika. The resolutions that you pass to-day should not be the mere emotional outburst of the moment but must be firm resolves or views that are something more than life.

DREADFUL ENEMY OF MAN-KIND.

You are the dwellers of forests, till now known as Kaliparaj but now called Raniparaj through the attempts of that Great Soul. You may be uncivilized to the urban people but one thing is certain that you are a lot less sinful than the rest of the so-called civilized races. If you fail to stick to your vows, who else on earth could do it? I would, therefore, earnestly beseech you to think twice before you pass resolutions but when once passed they should be stuck to at the cost of your life.

MARVELLOUS AWAKENING.

On account of a series of coincidences of unforeseen circumstances, there has been of late a marvellous awakening never before seen during the last so many decades amongst your race. To-day you are divided into two camps, the dry and the wet and it gives none so much pleasure as it does me to find that the differences are fast disappearing. I am fully conscious that you are seriously trying to run entirely dry and very seriously putting your shoulders to the wheel of progress.

That drink and such other intoxicants are harmful does not require to be proved. There are no two opinions about their pernicious effects both on body and mind and we have at first to set ourselves to fight this great enemy of ours. You mark a definite change in the lives of those that have given up this habit; nobody would dare brand them to-day as Kaliparaj. Evidently there is no difference between them and those who style themselves as 'Ujalyats'. You should not content yourselves with the present progress, satisfactory though it is but try to accelerate the same.

DRINK EVIL AND STATES.

I am fully conscious of the fact that your Government does not help the people in their attempts at self-purification. It is no doubt a great impediment, a great handicap in our way. It is simply a truism to say that this evil has, as I once said somewhere, brought on ruin all round-right. Bardola, Bansda, Dharampur—they all thrive on the liquor trade.

EIGHT BOOTHS IN HOLY PLACE.

Brothers, would you tell me if it would behoove any Hindu ruler to open liquor booths in this holy place where people come for a sacred bath and purify their souls? What can be a higher sin than to open in this sacred and holy place not less than eight liquor and toddy booths?

I entreat these rulers. I would feel ashamed to think of giving a battle to a small State like Bansda. Even a few Dharala outlaws would shake the very foundations of the State! If I want to fight I have got a mighty Empire like the British to offer battle to. I, therefore, entreat those small principalities to help their people. I invite the rulers to come to the exhibition and behold how wise a God-fearing people I have been turning their subjects into. Why are they so mightily afraid of the progress of

their subjects? Are the foundations of their State so weak?

The Gaekwad might pave spacious roads and erect gorgeous palaces, might lay out beautiful gardens, or rear up a grand zoo in Kamali Bag in the Capital and win the applause of the onlookers and visitors. But what are they all worth? Let him come and see the exhibition of his poor forest subjects. I earnestly appeal to these rulers to give up this nefarious trade. I say to them better put a stop to the compulsory 'education' better close down your schools if you so choose, we shall open our schools or keep our children without any education but remove these booths.

The officers of the State think the State is their property. They are the monopolists. They seem to forget that formerly only those officers who had incurred the wrath of the State were sent in these parts as a punishment and it is those who have made these forest tracts habitable?

I am afraid it is useless to speak on the policy of the Indian States any more. I had better put my lungs to a better use. Any wise ruler would certainly like to rule over a brave and fearless people than over a listless, lifeless people. If the people are happy and earn more, they will certainly send more to the coffers of the State. My only regret is that this welfare work wherein lies also the good of the State does not appeal to these Princes. Their advisers are short-sighted.

WHO ROBS YOU?

Have you even given a moment's thought to the question as to what enormous area of land your ancestors used to possess? Who turned these vast forest tracts into fertile fields? Where are those tracts to-day and in whose hands, and how, have they passed? I have considered that question. I know all that is gone in to liquor. To-day you do not get by your hard labour goes into somebody's pockets and what little remains, goes in part to the State coffers. It does not leave you sufficient to feed yourselves and your children. Two square meals a day are a rare incident. You have lost your brain power. How? There is only one answer. "Drink"! I know you have come to-day from distant corners. There are people from Bansda, Somgadhi, Mandvi and even Bulsar and Chikhi. Would you not then resolve to-day before this goddess—in this holy place—to give up drinking. To contract this dirty habit is a suicidal policy and is the main business of our Conference here to-day to rid ourselves of this great curse! WANTS OF SELF-CONFIDENCE. I am mightily pleased to know that there are about seven hundred families amongst you to-day

who are pledged to a vow of wearing pure hand-spun hand-woven Khaddar. Go and see their homes you will find that drink is banished from there. A reign of fearlessness prevails, what you could have achieved in seven hundred houses, why should you not try to achieve in a thousand homes? The 'Ujalyats' are lazy, they suffer from a want of self-confidence but you who dwell in forests and play with ferocious beasts; you who live your own labour, why should you dread any new venture? And here is a tried remedy. You are not called upon to leap in the dark!

I have my doubts as to whether your State, your officers will help you in giving up drink. But they will at least help you in this. I understand even your Dewan has a soft corner for this work of Khaddar. We want to show them by a concerted, united action that the real welfare of the State has in encouragement of this and not the liquor trade. They would continue to get what they to-day get from Excise Revenue and still the people would be benefited.

MIRACLE OF THE SPINNING WHEEL.

Look at the miraculous power of the wheel! Far from the Nasik mountains come people to Vedchi in their pursuit after the spinning wheel. They measure a full three days' distance on foot, pay in hard cash for the wheel and take it away. You bring this picture before your eyes and you will realize the full import of their action. But I also am aware that this movement has sent a thrill of horror into the hearts of some timid people. Some liquor licensees have been these last three four months carrying on an incessant agitation against me in Bombay and misleading some of God-fearing Parsees of that city. They spread all sorts of wild rumours that the domiciled Parsees in villages are socially boycotted, that their persons and property are in danger that they do not get labour. God-fearing Parsees of Bombay are perturbed over this. From this platform to-day I beg to extend to them in your name a guarantee that no Parsee will be put to any torture or harassment if he is straight and honest in his dealing. Wherever I go, I meet these Parsees and ask them if they have any complaints to make. I in my heart of hearts do not desire that any wrong to anybody should be perpetrated at my hands either knowingly or unknowingly. But if their plan is to frighten me out of my wits by false rumours or intimidations I may assure them that they are counting without their host! I am not to be cajoled like that. If any of them hope to cook up an agitation against me and then represent to the Government so that I be gaoled, well-to him I say that I have been knocking at the doors of His Majesty's jails these last ten years; but no one unhelpfully welcomes me there. Yes, I repeat that if any Parsee has a real grievance, let him come to me even at the dead of night and he will never find me want-

ing in an attempt to redress it instantaneously.

INSTANCES OF INCENDIARISM

I do not want to enter into a fruitless controversy with some of those Parsees who are deliberately becoming the tools in the hands of a few mischief-mongering officers. I also take this opportunity of telling those Parsee friends in Bombay that I can cite instances of Parsee incendiarism that would deprive them of their title to be called Parsees. They are a disgrace to that noble race. I have got on my files such horrid instances which simply out of my love for the community and its high traditions I do not want to publish. I have got numerous friends amongst the Parsees, a priceless gem of that community, a worthy daughter of that small yet influential race is my Secretary. How can I then play false to that community. I solemnly assure all those concerned from this platform to-day that in a movement the reins whereof are placed in hands like mine, no individual is likely to suffer any harassment, social or otherwise. Even a small child must feel quite secure; but then I am equally clear that he who thinks that he can boast and bluster that there prevails the reign of licensees and liquor shopkeepers and not of the Gaekwar, Banda or the British gravely mistakes. May he know that those days are gone. However I am always prepared to give my head for a just and righteous cause!

"COOKED UP" AGITATION.

I know that all this agitation is cooked up by a handful of men at the instigation of some misguided officers, trying for higher jobs. The Parsees are a very far-seeing and sober community; I am also sure that they will not allow themselves to be entrapped and run to hasty conclusions. The Government too will laugh over their folly if they approach them without substantial proofs.

I also claim to know what is at the bottom of this agitation. There is a deep lurking fear on the part of those who benefit from the present system as to what will happen to them if these foresters will be enlightened! But if the country wants Swaraj it shall have to see that every limb of the body politic must be well developed. Swaraj will be a mere mirage so long as we do not strive to strengthen the weakest of the lot. A Parsi from Khergam told me that it was a got-up agitation. Everyone must have some such check over his head. I assured him that there should be some sort of restraint over everybody—over both the parties but that from God and not man. I want these people to be fearless—only God-fearing. Righteous and he just will sleep with their doors open under Swaraj. I can quite imagine the condition of these poor illiterate class when I find myself so intimidated to-day. It is hence that I am striving to drive out from them all that would engender timidity or fear. The Congress has sanctioned picketing of liquor shops but we are not resorting to it. If our movement is not thwarted, I should think we shall not need to resort to picketing at all.

FORCED LABOUR.

The real fear is that if these Raniparaj were to make any progress Parsis would cease having cheap labour or the advantage of forced labour. Labour in this region is abundant and if they pay full money I fail to understand why they should not get labour. The poor Raniparaj possess no land and their only solace is in labour. But now even if a Jo-hokom ruler or a mighty loafer with a gun in his hand were to come, he may as well know that days of labour without money are gone. No-

TRIBUTE TO ISLAM

"Most Democratic of All Religions"

CALCUTTA, June 2.

Islam teaches universal brotherhood, peace and toleration and promotes service to humanity. It is the most democratic of all religions and we need this unity, the true spirit of Islam, specially in India when we are separated by communal faction, sects and political differences. This was the keynote of the speeches made by several speakers of different communities on "Universal Brotherhood" and "Inter-communal Unity" as taught by the Prophet, at a crowd meeting last evening in celebration of the Ahmadiya movement.

Two meetings were held in the city, one presided by Sir P. C. Ray and the other by the Sheriff of Calcutta.—Free Press.

INDIGENOUS MEDICINES AND PERFUMERY

ASSAR CHEMICAL WORKS INTERPRISE

The Assar Chemical Works of Bombay are the manufacturers of some of the best indigenous medicines and perfumes. Especially their Eau de Cologne, Otto de Rose, Glycerine, Norma Lime Juice and and Norma Balm can match favourably with the best of foreign made articles.

Perfumery and medicines amounting to lakhs of rupees are being imported annually from foreign countries. Obviously if these requirements are met by indigenous products, a heavy drain of money from our country would be saved.

Last few years have witnessed earnest efforts in the direction of starting Chemical Companies in various parts of this country. The Assar Chemical Works Ltd. is one of these companies and its working so far has produced good results.

body has a right to exact labour without payment from another creature of God. The days of Veth from Gujarat are gone and gone for good.

DRINK MUST GO.

Now a word or two to you. Most of my sisters have taken out the ton-load heavy ornaments from their bodies. Nothing has pleased me more. But this should not give place to an imitation of urban ladies in their delicate ornaments. You dwell in forests and you cannot afford the monies over dainties as they do. If you have saved a little by giving up drink, you have still to thatch your roofs with tiles, you have yet to clothe your children, you have to cover your bodies to protect them against cold and who needs any ornaments? An ugly woman might try to cover up her ugliness. Those who are endowed by God with good physique, beautiful eyes, finely shaped nose and ears need have no artificial things to beautify them. It is a huge mockery of God.

You are yet in a transitional period. You will be tempted to imitate your urban sisters. If there that I have to warn you. Don't marry your children in their teens. Your custom of marrying at an advanced age is desirable. In this you are civilized and they that practice child marriages are barbarians.

Brothers and sisters, I have said all that I had to. I once again appeal to you to purge yourselves of all evils even if the educated amongst you are addicted to vices—I know they are a shame—instead of being an example. You must try to bring these recalcitrants to their senses. Drink must go from you. May God give you strength to carry out your resolve into action is my earnest prayer. Amen!

O. M. FOR JOHN GALSWORTHY AND ROBERT BRIDGES

King's Physician and Nurses' Services Recognised

BRITISH HONOURS LIST

LONDON, June 2.

Lord Dawson of Penn, Sir Ellis William Hume-Williams, and Colonel Herbert Henry Spender-Clay have been made Privy Counsellors.

Charles Powers, Justice, High Court of Australia and Sir Frederick Seton James have been created Knight Commanders of Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Sir Philip Chotwode, Sir Sydney Robert Fremantle, Sir Richard Fortescue Phillimore and Viscount Lee of Fareham have been made Knight Grand Commanders of Order of Bath.

Knight Commanders of Bath: Sir Cyril John Deverell, Sir Herbert Fothergill Cooke, Sir Ronald Charles Lindsay, Robert Gilbert Vansittart, Sir Frederick Stanley Hewett.

Baronetcies include Sir Arthur Balfour, Sir Edward Farquhar-Buzzard and Sir Hugh Rigby who performed operation on King.

Knighthoods include "Philip Barling" Ben Greet, Actor and Producer of Shakespearean plays, Peter Chalmers Mitchell James Wycliffe Headlam-Morley, Ronald Thomas Nugent, Doctor Robert Stanton Woods, for services during His Majesty's illness, Francis James Wylie, Oxford Secretary to Rhodes Trust, Justice Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, Allahabad, Justice Leonard Christian Adami, Patna, Justice Norman Wright Kemp, Bombay, Phillip Cahill Sheridan, ex-Member Railway Board, Government of India, Arthur Cecil McWatters, Secretary to Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, Charles Stewart Findlay, Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, Jadunath Sarkar, Late Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, Brigadier Edward Aldborough Tandy, ex-Surveyor-General of India, David Petrie, Director, Intelligence Bureau, Government of India, Sydney Charles Stuart Williams, Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners, Frank Novce, lately Financial Adviser to Royal Commission on Agriculture, William Searle Holdsworth, lately member of Indian States Enquiry Committee, Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman, Calcutta University and Edward John Buck, Neuter's Agent with Government of India.

LADY HUMPHRIES BECOMES DAME OF BR. EMPIRE.

Wife of Sir Francis Humphrys becomes Dame of British Empire, and Stephen George Tallents, Secretary to Empire Marketing Board has been created Companion of Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Abdul Karim Hasanali of Aden has been created Member of Order of British Empire for services rendered in connection with negotiations with Imam of Sana.

Basil John Bould, Counsellor to Kabul Legation has been created Companion of Order of St. Michael, and St. George.

Colonel Kinahan Cornwallis, Adviser to Iraq Ministry of Interior becomes Knight Bachelor, Captain Ralph Havelock Lewis, Fink of Iraq Army, William Alfred Pover of Iraq Ministry of Communications and Irving Daniel Ramsay of Iraq Ministry of Interior have been created Officers of Order of British Empire.

Dame Helen Gwynne Vaughan has been awarded Grand Cross of British Empire for public and scientific services.

Robert Bridges and John Galsworthy have been awarded Order of Merit.

KING'S DOCTORS AND NURSES HONOURED.

In addition to Baronetcies conferred on Sir Edward Buzzard and Sir Hugh Rigby, Birthday Honours list awards following honours on

others who ministered to King's recovery.

Knight Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order on Sir Humphrey Rolleston; Commander of Order of Bath on Sir Stanley Hewett; Knight Commander of Royal Victorian Order on Francis Edward Shipway, Anaesthetist; Knight-hood on Robert Stanton, Woods, Ray-Therapist; Commander of Royal Victorian Order on Lionel Ernest Howard Whitby, Bacteriologist; Harold Kingston, Graham Hodgson, Radiologist; and Frank Dutch Howitt, Ray-Therapist; and Member of Royal Victorian Order on Edward Charles Dods, Bio-Chemical Expert.

King's four nurses become Members of Order of British Empire.

IN THE HOLY LAND.

Birthday Honours include following:

Officer of Order of British Empire on Lewis Andrews, District Officer, Palestine and George Stuart, Department of Health, Palestine.

Member of Order of British Empire on Joseph Angle, Chipurina, Gibraltar and John Howie Frew, Jerusalem.

Honorary Members of Order of British Empire: Habib Effendi Khuri, Vice-Principal, Government Arab College, Palestine and Bishara Effendi Saig, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Palestine.

Knight Bachelor: Michael Francis Joseph McDonnell, Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Palestine.

Companion of Imperial Service Order:—Henry James Norton of Treasury, Gibraltar.

Rear-Admiral Charles Royds, Assistant Commissioner of Police and Frank Trevor Bigham, Assistant Commissioner of Police have been created Knight Commanders of the British Empire. Ernest Gordon, Craig, Chairman and Managing Director of New Era National Pictures, Limited, has been created a Knight.

Knight Commander of British Empire:—Major-General Thomas Henry Symons.

Officer of British Empire Order:—Captain Albert Furley, Indian Army.

Companion of Bath:—Colonel Bertrand Richard Moberley, Indian Army; Col. John Cavendish Freeland, Indian Army; Col. Patrick Houston Keen, Indian Army and Col. John Duncan Grant, Indian Army.

Commander of Order of British Empire:—F R S Gervens, ex-Chief Engineer, Northern Command, India; Col. John Carys Fort Loch, Director, Military Prisoners; Col. Gerald Stewart Palmer, Judge Advocate General; and Col. Arthur Hunt Safford, Balochistan.

Officer of British Empire Order:—Major Henry Allen, Mons, Capt. Cyril Darlington Dawson, Governor-General's A.D.C.; Capt. Albert Furley, 10/18 Garhwali Rifles; Capt. Frederick Williams and Capt. Nicholls, Signal Corps; Major John Clark and Major Pyper, Medical Service; Lionel Henry Tinney, Ambala, and Nicholas Hugh Lawrence Watts, 1/8 Punjab.

Members of British Empire Order: Alfred Backman, Assistant Sur. Iraq; Major Percy Bedwell, A.O.C.; Lt. Wilfrid Lawson Clarke, Jhelum; Conductor Wil-

(Continued on page 7.)

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